

IMMEDIATE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE—PRO AND CON

Congressional Digest



Washington, D. C.

VOLUME III

April, 1924

NUMBER

The Work of Congress, March 13-April 18

Action Taken on President's Recommendations

Day by Day Proceedings in Senate and House

Action on All National Interest Legislation Classified

Special Feature

The Question of Immediate Philippine Independence

Governmental Steps in the Philippine Islands Under American Administration

Structure of Present Philippine Government

History of Independence Movement in the Philippines

Philippine Independence Measures in the 68th Congress

Are the Philippines Ready for Immediate Independence? Discussed Pro and Con

Additional Features

50c. a Copy

Published the fourth Saturday of every month

60,000 copies

The Congressional Digest

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Published the Fourth Saturday of Every Month

Alice Gram Robinson, Editor and Publisher

Editorial Offices, Munsay Building, Washington, D. C.

Subscription Rates: 50c a Copy, \$5.00 a Year, Postpaid in U. S.; in Canada \$5.25; Foreign Rates \$5.50.

Bound Volumes, I and II, \$7.50 each, Foreign Postage Extra; Loose-leaf Binders for Current Numbers, \$2.00 each.

Address orders to: The Congressional Digest, Munsay Building, Washington, D. C.

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Entered as Second-Class Matter September 26th, 1921, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C. Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

(Required by Act of Congress, August 24, 1912)

Of the CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for April 1, 1924.

Before me a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, City of Washington, personally appeared Alice Gram Robinson who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Editor, Publisher and Owner of the CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 43, Postal Laws and Regulations, so-wit:

1. That the name and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager is: Alice Gram Robinson, Munsay Building, Washington, D. C.
2. That the owner is: Alice Gram Robinson, Munsay Building, Washington, D. C.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (if there are none, so state). None.

Alice Gram Robinson,
Editor, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1924.

JULIAN C. HAMMICK, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 6, 1926.

The Congressional Digest

Volume III

April, 1924

Number 7

Congress Proceeds with President's Recommendations

Extracts from the President's Annual Message to the Congress were printed in the December 1923, number of *THE CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST*. The bills cited below embody the President's recommendations in whole or in part but have not been specifically endorsed by the President unless indicated. The following report includes only those recommendations on which Congress has acted during the period March 18-April 18, 1924.

Tax Reduction

"A proposed plan presented in detail by the Secretary of the Treasury has my unqualified approval."

Apr. 10. The tax reduction bill (H. R. 6715) was favorably reported to the Senate by Mr. Smoot, Utah, R., Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which has been considering the bill since March 1. The bill as reported provides for a retroactive reduction of 25 per cent on 1923 income taxes which are payable this year; permanent revision of the income tax rates in accordance with the Mellon plan; a special reduction of 25 per cent in taxes on earned incomes; and repeal of many of the miscellaneous and excise taxes. Important features of the bill are as follows:

Normal rates—three per cent on incomes up to \$4,000, and six per cent over that amount. Surtax rates—one per cent starting at \$10,000, up to 25 per cent at \$100,000 or more. Estate tax—one per cent starting at \$50,000, up to 25 per cent at \$10,000,000 or over. Corporation tax—fourteen per cent, except insurance companies, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The tax on gifts was eliminated, but taxes on telegraph and telephone messages were restored. The existing tobacco taxes were retained, and a 10 per cent levy was placed upon admissions. Automobile bodies were taxed 3 per cent; chassis 5 per cent; tires, inner tubes and accessories, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. All radio sets and parts were subjected to a 10 per cent tax, as were mah jong sets. The minimum exemption in the jewelry schedule was cut from \$40 to \$25, but surgical and musical instruments were made tax free. The capital stock tax was stricken out. Brokers dealing in produce and merchandise were exempted from paying the \$50 yearly license tax. Checks and drafts were taxed two cents on each \$100.

Apr. 10. The democratic substitute tax plan was presented by Mr. Simmons, N. C., D., ranking member of the Senate Finance Committee.

The democratic proposal carries a maximum surtax rate of 40 per cent on incomes in excess of \$500,000.

Normal income tax rates are 2 per cent on incomes up to \$4,000; 4 per cent on incomes between \$4,000 and \$8,000 and 6 per cent on incomes above \$8,000.

Apr. 12. Mr. Smoot, Chairman of Senate Finance Committee, presented the committee's report No. 398 on the

tax reduction bill. It is estimated that the bill would cut revenue receipts next calendar year by \$434,720,000. The House bill it was estimated would have cut revenue by \$446,000,000.

Apr. 14. The Senate Finance Committee voted to give priority on the floor of the Senate to the Soldiers' Adjusted Compensation Bill (H. R. 7959) which was ordered to be reported to the Senate on Apr. 12.

Apr. 18. After the passage of the immigration bill Senator Curtis who is in charge of the soldiers' bonus bill called up the bill (H. R. 7959) and had it made the unfinished business in the Senate.

Immigration

"It is necessary to continue a policy of restricted immigration. It would be well to make such immigration of a selective nature with some inspection at the source. We should find additional safety in a law requiring the immediate registration of all aliens."

Mar. 24. Mr. Johnson, Wash., R., Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, reported with amendments a bill (H. R. 7995) to limit immigration into the United States. Report No. 350.

Mar. 27. Mr. Sabath, Ill., D., submitted the minority views of the Committee on H. R. 7995 (Part 2, Report 350).

Mar. 27. Mr. Colt, R. I., R., Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, reported the immigration restriction bill (S. 2576, Reed, Pa., R.). The bill provides a basic quota of 2 per cent of the 1910 census.

Apr. 2. The Senate began consideration of the immigration bill (S. 2576).

Apr. 5. The House began consideration of the immigration bill (H. R. 7995).

Apr. 11. Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, forwarded to the Senate a copy of a protest made on April 10 by the Ambassador from Japan, Mr. Hanihara, against proposals to apply further drastic restrictions to Japanese immigration. The "Gentlemen's Agreement" between the United States and Japan was reaffirmed in the note.

Apr. 12. The House passed the Johnson immigration restriction bill (H. R. 7995) by a vote of 323 to 71. The bill

Immigration—continued

carried a Japanese exclusion provision against which the Japanese Government has protested.

The bill provides for examination of prospective immigrants in the country of origin, and fixes the 1890 census as the basis of a 2 per cent quota. The present law fixes the quota at 3 per cent on the basis of the 1910 census.

Apr. 14. A committee amendment to the immigration restriction bill (S. 2576) under which the "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan would have been continued was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 76 to 2. Mr. Lodge, Mass., R., Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, during the debate on the amendment made a statement criticizing the Japanese ambassador's note to the State Department which was transmitted to the Senate by Secretary Hughes.

Apr. 15. A Japanese exclusion amendment similar to that adopted by the House was offered by Mr. Reed, Pa., R., in charge of the immigration bill. The amendment was agreed to by the Senate without a record vote.

Apr. 16. The Senate reaffirmed its action on the Japanese exclusion provision of the immigration bill by a vote of 71 to 4.

Apr. 17. An amendment to the Senate immigration bill fixing as the quota basis 2 per cent of the 1890 census was adopted by the Senate, thus bringing the measure into agreement with the House bill.

Apr. 18. The immigration bill (S. 2576) was passed by the Senate by a vote of 62 to 6. The bill as passed carries substantially the same provisions relating to Asiatic exclusion and other changes in basis policy as recently passed by the House.

The points of variance with the House bill will be the subject of conference. These are as follows:

The system of *vise* certificates provided by the Senate instead of the "stampete passport" system approved by the House.

The failure of the Senate to authorize any exceptions from quota limitation.

The deletion by the Senate for future operation of a national-origin system of selection, based upon the entire population of the United States, if Congress approves a survey and report on the subject made by the Secretaries of Interior, Commerce and Labor.

The Simmons amendment which authorizes immigration authorities to give preference to farm labor when any State certifies a shortage exists in that necessity.

Veterans

*"Those suffering disabilities incurred in the service must have sufficient hospital relief and compensation. Their dependents must be supported. Rehabilitation and vocational training must be completed. *** Recommendations for legislation should be given the highest preference. *** I recommend that all hospitals be authorized at once to receive and care for, without hospital pay, the veterans of all wars needing such care *** I recommend that a most painstaking effort be made to provide remedies for any defects in the administration of the present laws which their experience has revealed. But I do not favor the granting of a bonus."*

Apr. 3. Mr. Reed, Pa., R., reported with amendments from the Committee on Finance the bill (S. 2257) to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the laws affecting the establishment of the U. S. Veterans Bureau and the administration of the war risk insurance act, as amended, and the vocational rehabilitation act, as amended.

Apr. 11. A further report (Report No. 397) was submitted on the bill.

Apr. 18. Immediately after the passage of the Senate immigration bill, Mr. Reed, Pa., R., urged the consideration of the Veteran's Bureau code bill (S. 2257). Consent was obtained to bring up the bill if there was delay in disposing of the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill (H. R. 7959) which is now the unfinished business before the Senate.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on World War Veterans Legislation is prepared to report the Johnson bill (H. R. 7320) which incorporates practically all proposed disabled soldiers legislation to the main committee on April 23. It is expected that the measure will be reported to the House on April 24.

The Foreign Debt

"I do not favor the cancellation of this debt, but I see no objection to adjusting it in accordance with the principle adopted for the British debt."

Finland. On March 22 the United States concluded a settlement of the debt with Finland in accordance with the plan agreed upon and provided for in the bill H. R. 5557 approved by the President on March 12.

The Finnish minister, Dr. Astrom, delivered to the Treasury Finnish Government bonds in the principal amount of \$9,000,000, receiving in exchange the original note given to the United States by Finland.

Jugoslavia. On March 22 the Jugoslav financial mission sent to this country to discuss the funding of its government's war debt, began preliminary exchanges with the U. S. Funding Commission. The mission in a series of conferences formally acknowledged the debt amounting, together with accrued interest on November 15, 1923, to \$61,587,156.50 and gave assurance that every effort would be made to pay it.

Muscle Shoals

"Subject to the right to retake in time of war, I recommend that this property with a location for auxiliary steam plant and rights of way be sold."

Apr. 16. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry began consideration of the Ford offer for Muscle Shoals provided for in the McKenzie Bill (H. R. 518) which passed the House on March 10. Mr. Norris, Nebr., R., Chairman of the Committee, announced that the Committee would consider all of the several bids for Muscle Shoals before any report is made. Action by the Committee is expected within two weeks.

Reforestation

"Reforestation has an importance far above the attention it usually secures. A special committee of the Senate is investigating this need, and I shall welcome a constructive policy based on their report."

Apr. 15. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported without amendment the McNary bill (S. 1182) to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, and for the extension of national forests. Report No. 405. The bill, which calls for a current appropriation of \$2,700,000, was drafted by the Special Senate Committee on Reforestation appointed during the 67th Congress. The Committee, which consists of Mr. McNary, Ore., R., Chairman, Mr. Moses, N. H., R., Mr. Couzens, Mich., R., Mr. Harrison, Miss., D., Mr. Fletcher, Fla., D., has been studying the question for almost a year and made a nation-wide survey of the situation as to lumber supply and reforestation. A report by the committee was submitted to Congress last January (Report No. 28).

Continued on page 242

Calendar of Legislative Action

A Classified List of All Legislative Measures of National Interest Receiving Action in Congress

March 13—April 15, 1924

Giving the title, the action taken, the number and the author

EDITOR'S NOTE:

1. *The title:* The titles as listed do not cover the full scope of the bill but indicate its general subject matter. "Similar Measures" deal with the same subjects, though the provisions may vary.

2. *The Action Taken:* All legislation is subject to the following action in Congress: a measure must first be introduced; second, referred to a Committee; third, reported from the Committee, favorably or unfavorably, with or without Committee amendment; fourth, voted upon by the House and by the Senate, approved or vetoed by the President.

3. *The Number:* Every legislative measure introduced in either House is given a number for identification. The abbreviations used are as follows: House of Representatives Bills—H. R.; House Joint Resolutions—H. J. Res.; House Concurrent Resolutions—H. Con. Res.; House Resolutions—H. Res.; Senate Bills—S.; Senate Joint Resolutions—S. J. Res.; Senate Concurrent Resolutions—S. Con. Res.; Senate Resolutions—S. Res.

4. *The Author:* The Name of the Representative or Senator introducing the bill or resolution is given, followed by his State and politics (Republican—R; Democrat—D).

For Key to Committee abbreviations see full list of Senate and House Committees in December, 1923 number, page 76.

The names of the Senate and House Committees to which the measures are referred when introduced, are used as the subject headings under which the bills are classified below. The Senate measures are listed first, followed by the House measures.

Senate Measures

Agriculture and Forestry Committee

To establish forest experiment station in So. pine region. Reptd. Mar. 19; Passed Apr. 2; Refd. to House Apprns. Com. Apr. 4; S. 824; Fletcher, Fla., D.

To provide for protection of forest lands, reforestation, etc. Reptd. Apr. 15; S. 1182; McNary, Ore., R.

For purchase of lands in Fla. for experimental forest for production of naval stores. Reptd. with amdtm. Mar. 19; Passed Apr. 3; Refd. to House Agric. Com.; S. 1667; Fletcher, Fla., D.

To amend "Act authorizing Dir. of Census to collect cotton statistics" of July 22, 1922. Passed House Mar. 18; Approved Apr. 2; Pub. Law No. 65; S. 2113; Harris, Ga., D.

To authorize Dept. of Agric. to issue semimonthly cotton reports, etc. Reptd. Mar. 27 in House; S. 2112; Harris, Ga., D.

To amend sec. 84 of U. S. Penal Code rel. to protection of wild birds, etc. Reptd. Mar. 15; Passed Mar. 28; Passed House. Apr. 7; S. 2146; Norris, Nebr., R.

To complete construction of Willow Creek Ranger Station, Mont. Reptd. Mar. 15; Passed Mar. 28; Refrd. to House Agric. Com., Mar. 29; Passed Apr. 7; S. 2147; Norris, Nebr., R.

To empower employees of Dept. of Agric. to administer affidavits, etc. Reptd. Mar. 15; Passed Mar. 28; Refrd. to House Agric. Com. Mar. 29; S. 2148; Norris, Nebr., R.

To facilitate work of Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agric. and to promote reforestation. Reptd. Mar. 15; Passed Mar. 28; vote reconsidered; S. 2149; Norris, Nebr., R.

To authorize arrests by employees of Dept. of Agric. and to amend sec. 62 of act of Mar. 4, 1909, "to codify, etc., penal laws of U. S." Reptd. Mar. 15; S. 2150; Norris, Nebr., R.

To increase allowances of certain employees of Dept. of Agric. Reptd. Mar. 15; S. 2151; Norris, Nebr., R.

To repeat that part of Dept. of Agric. apprn. act for 1912, on admission of tick-infested cattle from Mexico into Texas. Reptd. Mar. 15; Passed Apr. 2; Passed House Apr. 7; S. 2164; Norris, Nebr., R.

To promote agric. in regions adversely affected by stimulation of wheat production during war. Rejected Mar. 13; S. 2250; Norbeck, Nebr., R.

To encourage agric. cooperative assocns., etc. Intr. Mar. 17; S. 2844; Curtis, Kans., R.

To establish migratory-bird refuges and preserve Amer. system of free shooting. Intr. Mar. 24; S. 2913; Brookhart, Ia., R.

To increase proportion of annual receipts from forest to be paid to States for benefit of public schools and public roads. Intr. Apr. 2; S. 2984; McNary, Ore., R.

To prescribe basis of fees for grazing on Natl. forests. Intr. Apr. 4; S. 3006; Borah, Ida., R.

To establish Smoky Mt. Natl. Park. Intr. Apr. 4; S. 3012; Shields, Tenn., D.

To designate deputy fiscal or disbursing agts. in Dept. of Agric. stationed outside of Washington. Intr. Apr. 7; S. 3018; Norris, Nebr., R.

To prohibit importation of meats, etc. until Jan. 1, 1925, from countries where foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent. Intr. Apr. 7; S. 3037; Pitman, Nev., D.

To investigate potash deposits in U. S. Intr. Apr. 8; S. 3047; Shepard, Tex., D.

Declaring an emergency in respect of certain agricultural commodities, to promote equality between agric. and other commodities. Intr. Apr. 12; S. 3091; McNary, Ore., R.

To require U. S. Sugar Equalization Board, Inc., to adjust transaction rel. to sugar from Argentine. Reptd. Mar. 13; S. J. Res. 49; Edge, N. J., R.

For relief of drought-stricken farm areas of New Mex. Reptd. with amdtm.; in House Mar. 29; S. J. Res. 52; Jones, N. M., D.

Authorizing President to extend invitation for Third World's Poultry Congress in 1927. Intr. Mar. 14; Reptd. Mar. 22; Passed Apr. 2; Refd. to House Agric. Com. Apr. 4; S. J. Res. 98; Norris, Nebr., R.

Appropriations Committee

Making apprns. for construction of certain public buildings. Intr. Mar. 20; S. 2882; Fletcher, Fla., D.

Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of Senate Committee

Authorizing select committee appointed under S. Res. 168 to employ counsel. On table April 11; Refd. to Com. Apr. 12; S. Res. 211; Jones, N. M., D.

Banking and Currency Committee

To permit loans under Fed. farm loans act on 60% of value of permanent, insured improvements. Intr. Mar. 22; S. 2903; Sheppard, Texas, D.

To amend sec. 25 (a) of Federal reserve act. Intr. Mar. 22; Reptd. Apr. 2; S. 2055; McLean, Conn., R.

Directing of Secy. of Treas. to complete purchases of silver under Pittman Act. Intr. Mar. 25; S. 2917; Pittman, Nev., D.

To extend provisions of natl. bank act of Virgin Islands. Intr. Mar. 25; Reptd. Apr. 2; S. 2919; McLean, Conn., R.

To amend postal-savings act of June 25, 1910, as amended. Intr. Apr. 11; S. 3081; King, Utah, D.

Claims Committee

To allow indemnity claims for spoliations by French prior to July 31, 1801. Recommitted Jan. 31; Reptd. Apr. 15; S. 56; Lodge, Mass., R.

Civil Service Committee

To amend classification act of 1923. Intr. Apr. 4; S. 3010; Stanfield, Ore., R.

To amend act for retirement of employees in classified civil service. Intr. Apr. 4; S. 3011; Stanfield, Ore., R.

Commerce Committee

Making "Montgomery" type the natl. standard for dials for watches, clocks, etc. Refrd. from Pat. Com. Apr. 7; S. 1273, Curtis, Kans., R.

To place supervising inspector of Steamboat Inspec. Serv. under classified civil service. Passed Mar. 27; Refrd. to House Mer. Mar. and Fishrs. Com. Mar. 28; S. 1718; Jones, Wash., R.

To abolish inspection distr. of Apalachicola, Fla., and Burlington, Vt., Steamboat Inspec. Serv. Reptd. in House Mar. 22; Passed Apr. 10; S. 1724; Jones, Wash., R.

To create a Pribilof Isls. fund and to dispose of surplus revenue from Pribilof Isls., Alaska. Passed Mar. 27; Refrd. to House Mer. Mar. and Fishrs. Com. Mar. 28; S. 2122; Jones, Wash., R.

To provide and adjust penalties for violation of navigation laws, etc. Reptd. with amdtm. Mar. 14; Passed Mar. 28; Refrd. to House Mer. Mar. and Fishrs. Com. Mar. 29; S. 2399; Edge, N. J., R.

To enable persons in the U. S. to engage in cooperative purchasing, to importation of certain raw commodities. Intr. Mar. 15; S. 2843; Capper, Kans., R.

To amend Fed. water power act, etc. Intr. Mar. 20; S. 2886; Jones, Wash., R.

To declare certain portion of Kankakee River non-navigable. Intr. Mar. 22; S. 2904; McKinley, Ill., R.

To amend sec. 28 of merchant marine act of 1920. Intr. Apr. 7; S. 3019; Curtis (for Lodge, Mass., R.)

For a census of bales of cotton now held at various places. Intr. Apr. 11; S. J. Res. 112; Robinson, Ark., D.

District of Columbia Committee

For development of park and playground system in D. C. Reptd. Mar. 13; S. 112; Ball, Del., R.

To provide for development of hydroelectric energy at Great Falls. Passed Apr. 10; Refrd. to Senate D. C. Com. Apr. 11; S. 746; Norris, Nebr., R.

For examination and registration of architects in D. C. Reptd. Apr. 11; S. 933; Ball, Del., R.

To regulate practice of optometry in D. C. Reptd. Apr. 11; S. 1027; Ball, Del., R.

To declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. Passed Mar. 14; In House refd. to D. C. Com. Mar. 17; S. 1641; Ball, Del., R.

To extend Park system of D. C. Passed Mar. 14; Refrd. to House D. C. Com. Mar. 18; Reptd. Mar. 21; S. 1787; Ball, Del., R.

To provide for examination and registration of engineers in D. C. Intr. Mar. 13; S. 2819; Ball, Del., R.

To amend act to fix and regulate salaries of teachers, school officers, etc. in D. C. of June 20, 1906. Intr. Mar. 14; S. 2837; Phipps, Colo., R.

For compulsory school attendance, and school census in D. C. Intr. Mar. 15; S. 2842; Capper, Kan., R.

To amend "Act to regulate height, area, and use of bldgs. in D. C., and to create a zoning commission, etc." Intr. Mar. 20; S. 2885; King, Utah, D.

To control sale, etc., of pistols and other weapons, etc., in D. C. Intr. Apr. 2; S. 2997; Ball, Del., R.

To establish Bd. of Public Welfare in D. C. Intr. Apr. 7; S. 3017; Ball, Del., R.

To control possession, sale, of pistols and other weapons in D. C. Intr. Apr. 9; S. 3052; Capper, Kans., R.

To amend act creating Public Utilities Commission. Intr. Apr. 11; S. 3077; Ball, Del., R.

To prohibit parking of motor vehicles under certain conditions in D. C. Intr. Apr. 15; S. 3100; Lodge, Mass., R.

To provide for elimination of grade crossings of steam railroads in D. C. Intr. Apr. 15; S. 3102; Ball, Del., R.

Finance Committee

To authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of Stone Mt. monument, and in memory of Warren G. Harding. Approved Mar. 17; S. 684; Smoot, Utah, R. Public Law No. 46.

To codify, revise, etc. laws affecting U. S. Vet. Bur., War risk insur. act, and voc. rehabil. act. Reptd. Apr. 3; Further rept. Apr. 11; S. 2257; Reed, Pa., R.

To adjust compensation and protect dependents of veterans of World War by means of paid-up Govt. life insurance. Intr. Mar. 19; S. 2867; Smoot, Utah, R.

To amend war risk insurance act, as amended. Intr. Mar. 20; S. 2873; Bursum, N. M., R.

To amend war risk insurance act. Intr. Mar. 26; S. 2938; McKinley (for Mr. McCormick, Ill., R.)

Prohibiting importation of crude opium for purpose of manfg. heroin; Intr. Mar. 26; S. 2940; Copeland, N. Y., D.

To provide adjusted compensation for World War veterans. Intr. Mar. 28; S. 2958; Copeland, N. Y., D.

To promote efficiency of U. S. Public Health Service. Intr. Apr. 7; S. 3027; Copeland, N. Y., D.

To refund taxes paid on distilled spirits in certain cases. Intr. Apr. 7; S. 3020; Stanley, Ky., D.

To refund taxes paid on distilled spirits in certain cases. Intr. Apr. 10; S. 3072; Stanley, Ky., D.

Rel. to ownership of stocks and bonds by Members of Senate, House and Govt. employees, etc. Refd. Mar. 28; S. J. Res. 74; Frazier, N. D., R.

Foreign Relations Committee

To pay indemnity for losses sustained in search for body of Admiral John Paul Jones. Reptd. in House Mar. 18; S. 2392; Reed, Pa., R.

To pay indemnity to Nicaragua for damages by marines on Feb. 6, 1921. Reptd. with amdmnt. Apr. 4; S. 2455; Lodge, Mass., R.

To pay indemnity to Nicaragua on account of killing or wounding of Nicaraguans in encounters with U. S. Marines. Reptd. with amdmnt. Apr. 4; S. 2457; Lodge, Mass., R.

To authorize apmnt. for claims rel. to occupation of Vera Cruz by Amer. forces in 1914. Reptd. Mar. 18; Passed Apr. 2; Refrd. to House For. Afn. Com. Apr. 4; S. 2506; Lodge, Mass., R.

For study rel. to equitable use of water of Rio Grande in coop. with Mex. Intr. Apr. 2; S. 2998; Sheppard, Tex., D.

Rel. to membership of U. S. in Internat'l. Statistical Bur. at The Hague. Reptd. in Senate Mar. 28; S. J. Res. 76; Lodge, Mass., R.

For apmnt. of delegates from U. S. to Seventh Pan Amer. Sanitary Conference, Nov. 1924. Reptd. with amdmnts. in House Mar. 29; S. J. Res. 77; Lodge, Mass., R.

For reprs. of U. S. at Intr-Amer. Com. on Electrical Communications, Mar. 1924. Reptd. with amdmnts. in House Mar. 29; S. J. Res. 79; Lodge, Mass., R.

For apmnt. to defray in part, expenses of sixth quinquennial convn. of International Council of Women, at Washington, D. C., in May, 1925. Intr. Mar. 18; S. J. Res. 99; Pepper, Pa., R.

Requesting President to invite Interparliamentary Union to meet in Washington in 1925 and for apmnt. for mtg. Intr. Mar. 22; S. J. Res. 104; McKinley, Ill., R.

Authorizing President to appoint a commission to cooperate with Permanent Advisory Commission of League of Nations for limitation of military, naval, and air armaments. Intr. Apr. 12; S. J. Res. 113; King, Utah, D.

Requesting President to call a world peace conference. Intr. Apr. 7; S. Res. 204; Pepper, Pa., R.

Immigration Committee

To limit immigration of aliens into U. S. Reptd. Mar. 27; S. 2576; Reed, Pa., R.

Indian Affairs Committee

To continue construction work on Fed. irrigation project in Ariz. Passed Apr. 3; Refrd. to House Ind. Afn. Com. Apr. 4; S. 966; Cameron, Ariz., R.

To permit leasing of unallotted lands of Indians for oil and gas purposes, etc. Reptd. Apr. 2; S. 2314; Harrel, Okla., R.

To authorize leasing for mining purposes of unallotted lands in Kaw Resn. Reptd. with amdmnt. Apr. 2; Passed Apr. 3; Refrd. to House Ind. Afn. Com. Apr. 4; S. 2798; Harrel, Okla., R.

To acquire Indian lands on Fort Hall Reservation, Ida. in connection with Minidoka irrigation project. Intr. Mar. 22; Reptd. Mar. 31; Passed Apr. 3; S. 2902; Gooding, Ida., R.

To amend law rel. to timber operations on Menominee Resn. in Wis. Intr. Apr. 7; S. 3036; Harrel, Okla., R.

For investigation of affairs of Chippewa Indians, Minn., etc. Intr. Mar. 20; S. Res. 194; King, Utah, D.

Interstate Commerce Committee

To prohibit use of wooden cars on railroads under certain conditions. Passed Mar. 28; Refrd. to House Interst. and Forn. Com. Com. Mar. 29; S. 1499; Harris, Ga., D.

To amend sec. 4 of interstate comce. act. Reptd. Mar. 25; S. 2327; Gooding, Ida., R.

To amend par. 3, sec. 16, of interstate commerce act rel. to recovery of charges. Reptd. Mar. 20. Passed Mar. 27; Refrd. to House Interst. and Forn. Comce. Com. Mar. 28; S. 2704; Smith, S. C., D.

To amend and supplement "Act rel. to bills of lading in interst. and forn. commerce," of Aug. 29, 1916. Intr. Mar. 24; S. 2915; Fess, O., R.

Reaffirming use of the ether for radio communication, etc. to be inalienable possession of people of U. S. Intr. Mar. 25; S. 2930; Reptd. Mar. 27; Passed Apr. 7; Refrd. to House Mer. Mar. and Fishrs. Com. Apr. 8; Howell, Nebr., R.

To promote safety of employees on railroads. Intr. Mar. 25; S. 2931; Capper, Kans., R.

To amend sec. 15a of interstate commerce act, as amended. Intr. Mar. 27; S. 2951; Dill, Wash., D.

To provide for handling and rate of pay for storage of closed-pouch mail on express and baggage cars. Intr. Mar. 27; S. 2953; Dill, Wash., D.

To amend par. 3 and 4 of sec. 13 of interst. commerce act. Intr. Mar. 28; S. 2964; Pittman, Nev., D.

To amend par. 18 of sec. 1, and par (2) of sec. 20a, of interstate commerce act, as amended. Intr. Apr. 2; S. 2982; Pittman, Nev., D.

To amend par. 4 of sec. 1 of an act to regulate commerce, Feb. 4, 1887. Intr. Apr. 2; S. 2985; Shipstead, Minn., Farmer-Labor.

To reestablish competition in railroad transpn. rates as in effect prior to Esch-Cummins law, by limiting powers of I. C. C. to prescribe maximum rates only, with certain exceptions. Intr. Apr. 10; S. 3070; Howell, Nebr., R.

To declare agric. to be basic industry of the country. Intr. Mar. 24; Reptd. with amdmnts. Mar. 28; S. J. Res. 107; Smith, S. C., D.

Irrigation and Reclamation Committee

To defer payments of reclamation charges. Reptd. Mar. 15; Passed House Apr. 7; S. 1631; Phipps, Colo., R.

To regulate new Fed. irrigation projects and extensions of existing projects. Intr. Mar. 14; S. 2822; McNary, Ore., R.

To deposit funds available for maintenance of reclamation projects. Intr. Mar. 14; S. 2836; Jones, Wash., R.

For apmnt. to addtl. water storage in Spanish Spring Valley, Newlands reclin. project, Nev. Intr. Mar. 26; S. 2934; Pittman, Nev., D.

To provide for apmnt. of a commissioner of reclamation. Intr. Apr. 7; S. 3035; Warren, Wyo., R.

Continued on page 245

Congress Day by Day

A Daily Record of Proceedings on the Floor of the Senate and House

March 13—April 15, 1924

Official action taken on all legislation of public interest is reported in a separate department. See page 221

Thursday, March 13

SENATE:

The Norbeck-Burnett bill (S. 2250) providing \$50,000,000 to aid in the diversification of crops in the wheat belt was rejected by a vote of 32 to 41.

After three hours in executive session, the treaty between the United States and Great Britain to aid in the prevention of the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the United States was ratified by a vote of 61 to 7.

HOUSE:

The bill (H. R. 6815) to authorize a temporary increase of the Coast guard for law enforcement was passed by a vote of 304 to 50.

Considered the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill (H. R. 5078). Refused to restore \$500,000 for medical building for Howard University, but agreed to the \$202,500 for operation and maintenance, formerly stricken out on a point of order in the House.

Began consideration in Committee of the Whole of the first deficiency appropriation bill for 1924 (H. R. 7449).

Friday, March 14

SENATE:

Debated in Committee of the Whole, the Norris resolution (S. J. Res. 22) proposing an amendment to the U. S. Constitution fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice-President and Members of Congress, and fixing the assembling of Congress. Under the proposed amendment the terms of President and Vice-President would begin at noon on the third Monday in January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives would begin at noon on the first Monday in January. Mr. Harris, Ga., D., offered an amendment to fix the term of the President at six years, with ineligibility for reelection.

HOUSE:

Passed bill making appropriation to supply deficiencies in certain appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

Saturday, March 15

SENATE:

Resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Norris resolution (S. J. Res. 22). The amendment offered by Mr. Harris, Ga., D., providing that the President hold office for a term of six years was opposed by Mr. Robinson, Ark., D., Mr. Reed, Mo., D., spoke in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Shields, Tenn., D., offered a substitute amendment.

HOUSE:

Began debate in Committee of the Whole on the bill (H. R. 6820) making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1925.

Mr. Box, Texas, D., spoke on the immigration question.
Mr. Vinson, Ky., D., spoke on the pending soldier bonus legislation.

Monday, March 17

SENATE:

Mr. Spencer, Mo., R., was assigned to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Public Land and Surveys caused by the resignation of Mr. Lenroot, Wis., R.

Continued debate on S. J. Res. 22 (Norris, Nebr., R.) proposing an amendment to the U. S. Constitution providing for the inauguration of the President and the beginning of Congress in January following an election.

The amendment offered by Mr. Willis, Ohio, R., limiting the term of office of President to four years was defeated by a vote of 4 to 70. The amendment offered by Mr. Harris, Ga., D., fixing the term of office of the President at six years with ineligibility for reelection, was defeated by a vote of 10 to 45.

HOUSE:

Continued consideration of the Navy Department appropriation bill (H. R. 6820) for 1925.

A number of speeches were made on the soldier bonus bill.

Tuesday, March 18

SENATE:

Mr. Neely, W. Va., D., replied at length to the criticism of Mr. Lodge, Mass., R., relative to a recent democratic attack on the President in the Senate.

The Norris resolution (S. J. Res. 22) proposing an amendment to

the U. S. Constitution fixing the commencement of the terms of President, Vice-President and Members of Congress was debated and passed by a vote of 63 to 7.

The nomination of Curtis D. Wilbur, of California to be Secretary of the Navy was confirmed. The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Hugh S. Gibson as minister to Switzerland.

The treaty to avoid or prevent conflicts between American States entered into between the United States and other Governments represented at the Fifth International Conference of American States, and signed at Santiago, Chile, May 3, 1923, was ratified by the Senate.

HOUSE:

Under suspension of rules the bill (H. R. 7959) to provide adjusted compensation for World War Veterans was passed by a vote of 355 to 54.

Mr. Howard, Okla., D., spoke on Indian affairs in Oklahoma and advised an investigation before the passage of any legislation designed to deprive Oklahoma courts of jurisdiction in Indian matters.

Wednesday, March 19

SENATE:

Considered action by the House on amendments of the Senate to H. R. 5078 making appropriations for the Department of the Interior.

Began consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4, Wadsworth, N. Y., R.) proposing an amendment to the U. S. Constitution relative to the adoption of amendments thereto.

HOUSE:

Debated the Denison "blue sky" bill (H. R. 4, Denison, Ill., R.) to prevent use of the U. S. mails and other agencies of interstate commerce for promoting sale of securities contrary to the laws of the States.

Thursday, March 20

SENATE:

Mr. Dial, S. C., D., spoke on Pullman surcharges. Mr. Bursum, N. M., R., spoke on his bill (S. 5) for pensions and increases of pensions for veterans of former wars.

Mr. Fletcher, Fla., D., spoke on the merchant marine in connection with the resolution (S. Res. 194) introduced by Mr. King, Utah, D., making certain inquiries of the Shipping Board.

Continued debate on the proposed constitutional amendment (S. J. Res. 4, Wadsworth, N. Y., R.). Mr. Bruce, Md., D., Mr. Borah, Ida., R., Mr. Brandegee, Conn., R., Mr. Pepper, Pa., R., and Mr. Walsh, Mont., D., discussed the resolution.

HOUSE:

Resumed consideration of the Navy Department appropriation bill (H. R. 6820). Mr. Rogers, Mass., R., in connection with the 5-5-3 naval ratio agreed upon at the Washington Limitation of Armament Conference stated that the United States has dropped below the standard so far as capital ships are concerned.

Friday, March 21

SENATE:

Considered and passed the bill (H. R. 7449) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

Mr. King, Utah, D., discussed the question of gun-elevation on capital ships and the proposal to repeal the \$6,500,000 appropriated during the last Congress for that purpose.

HOUSE:

Mr. Hill, Wash., D., was elected member of the Committee on Immigration and Reclamation. Mr. Hudspeth, Texas, D., was elected a member of the Committee on War Claims.

Resumed consideration of the Navy appropriation bill (H. R. 6820). Under an amendment to the bill, boys under 21 years could not enlist in the Navy except by written consent of parent or guardian.

The House held an evening session which was devoted to the consideration of un-objected-to bills on the Private Calendar.

Saturday, March 22

SENATE:

The deficiency appropriation bill which was passed on Friday was reconsidered in order to insert an amendment by Mr. Reed, Pa., R., providing that the headstones to be placed upon graves of American dead in the cemeteries overseas, shall be the same general form and design as the present wooden markers.

SENATE—continued

Mr. Shipstead, Minn., F. L., spoke on the landing of U. S. Marines in Honduras and inquired as to the foreign policy of the U. S. Mr. Borah, Ida., R., Mr. Lodge, Mass., R., took part in the discussion which followed.

Mr. Heflin, Ala., D., spoke on the naval oil land leases and the investigation of the Department of Justice.

The Committee on Public Lands and Surveys having in charge the oil land leases investigation, formally reported to the Senate the refusal of Harry F. Sinclair to testify. Mr. Walsh, Mont., D., Mr. George, Ga., D., Mr. Caraway, Ark., D., Mr. Brandegee, Conn., R., Mr. Lodge, Mass., R., Mr. Borah, Ida., R., and Mr. Spencer, Mo., R., discussed the powers of the Senate in the matter of compelling witnesses to testify before Committees of Congress.

HOUSE:

Passed the Navy Department appropriation bill (H. R. 6820) and began consideration of the War Department appropriation bill (H. R. 7877).

Mr. Johnson, Ky., D., condemned the over-expenditure by the War Department in connection with the payment of auctioneers' fees in disposing of surplus army supplies.

Monday, March 24

SENATE:

The motion of Mr. Walsh, Mont., D., directing the Senate to certify to the district attorney of the D. C., the case of Harry F. Sinclair, who refused to testify before the Public Lands and Surveys Committee, was adopted by a vote of 72 to 1. The discussion of the powers of the Senate in the matter of compelling witnesses to testify was discussed at length.

Continued the debate on the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4, Wadsworth, N. Y., R.) to amend the Constitution relative to the adoption of amendments thereto.

The bill (H. R. 655, Reed, W. Va., D.) to provide for a 2 cent tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia (the reciprocity bill) was passed with an amendment by Mr. McKellar, Tenn., D., which will continue the personnel property tax.

The nomination of Irwin B. Laughlin to be Minister to Greece, was confirmed by the Senate.

HOUSE:

After considerable debate, the resolution (H. J. Res. 180, Fish, N. Y., R.) for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the relief of women and children in Germany was adopted by a vote of 240 to 97.

Tuesday, March 25

SENATE:

By vote of 70 to 0, adopted a resolution (S. Res. 195) introduced by Mr. Walsh, Mont., D., referring to the House for appropriate proceedings the testimony before the Public Lands and Surveys Committee in the case of Clarence C. Chase, Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, who refused to testify relative to naval oil land leases.

Mr. Borah, Ida., R., spoke briefly on the need for immediate legislation affecting western reclamation projects in the interests of farmers.

Continued consideration of the Wadsworth amendment to the Constitution (S. J. Res. 4), and adopted amendments providing for referendum to the people of all constitutional amendments proposed, and limiting to eight years the period within which ratification must take place.

HOUSE:

Resumed consideration of the War Department appropriation bill for 1925 (H. R. 7877).

Wednesday, March 26

SENATE:

By a vote of 41 to 28 the Senate agreed to recommit to the Judiciary Committee the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4) proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to the adoption of amendments thereto.

Mr. Walsh, Mont., D., in charge of the oil land leases investigation, submitted correspondence relative to the resignation of Charles Chase, as Collector of Customs, El. Paso, and criticised the President for not immediately demanding the resignation of Mr. Chase.

Mr. McKellar, Tenn., D., stated that Secretary Mellon was ineligible for the position of Secretary of the Treasury because of his alleged interest in certain properties falling under the provisions of section 243 of U. S. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Walsh, Mont., D., explained the provisions of the bill (S. 5, Bursum, N. M., R.) providing increases in pensions to veterans of former wars. Mr. Dial, S. C., D., opposed the measure.

HOUSE:

Resumed consideration of the War Department appropriation bill (H. R. 7877). A substitute amendment for the amendment adopted on Friday was agreed to, which requires the discharge of any enlisted man under the age of 21 upon the request of parent or guardian in cases where enlistment was made without written consent of parent or guardian.

Thursday, March 27

SENATE:

Mr. McKellar, Tenn., D., continued his attack on Secretary Mellon and demanded the immediate resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Debated the bill (S. 624, Caraway, Ark., D.) to amend practice and procedure in Federal Courts.

Continued discussion of Bursum bill (S. 5) providing pensions and increases in pensions to veterans of former wars. Mr. Dial, S. C., D., opposed the measure.

Mr. Reed, Mo., D., spoke in opposition to the entry of United States in the Permanent Court for International Justice.

HOUSE:

Resumed consideration of the War Department appropriation bill (H. R. 7877).

Friday, March 28

SENATE:

Continued consideration of the Bursum bill (S. 5) granting pensions and increases in pensions to veterans of former wars, etc.

Mr. King, Utah, D., spoke on the withdrawal of United States forces from Haiti.

Mr. Caraway, Ark., D., spoke on the resignation of Mr. Daugherty, U. S. Attorney-General.

HOUSE:

Continued consideration of the War Department appropriation bill (H. R. 7877).

Mr. Jones, Texas, D., criticized the administration of Governor General Wood in the Philippines.

Mr. Mudd, Md., R., took the oath of office.

Saturday, March 29

SENATE:

Not in session.

HOUSE:

The War Department appropriation bill for 1925 (H. R. 7877) was passed by a vote of 216 to 6.

Began consideration of the bill (H. R. 8233) making appropriations for the Executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, etc., for the year 1925.

Mr. Stengle, N. Y., D., spoke in favor of abolishing the Bureau of Efficiency.

Mr. Frear, Wis., R., spoke on tax reduction.

Mr. Ayres, Kans., D., urged the provision of adequate appropriations for the work of the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. Burtness, N. D., R., spoke on the agricultural situation and the McNary-Haugen bill (S. 2012-H. R. 5363) which provides for the creation of a \$100,000,000 farm produce export corporation.

Monday, March 31

SENATE:

Mr. Reed, Pa., R., spoke in opposition to the resolution (S. Res. 200) submitted by Mr. McKellar, Tenn., D., on the 28th instant, calling for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury is holding office in violation of the law because of certain business connections. Mr. Edge, N. J., R., and Mr. Fess, Ohio, R., also spoke on the resolution.

Resumed consideration of the Bursum pension bill (S. 5). Mr. Dial, S. C., D., and Mr. King, Utah, D., opposed the measure. Mr. Walsh, Mass., D., presented statistics and information in explanation of the bill.

Mr. Wadsworth, N. Y., R., referring to the resolution (S. Res. 201, Dill, Wash., D.,) asking for the resignation of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, spoke in defense of Mr. Roosevelt.

HOUSE:

Considered measures pertaining to the District of Columbia.

Debated and passed the bill (H. R. 6721, Keller, Minn., R.) to fix and regulate salaries of teachers, school officers and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia.

A motion to recommit the bill was rejected by a vote of 162 to 101.

Tuesday, April 1

SENATE:

Debated and passed by a vote of 51 to 10, the Bursum bill (S. 5) granting pensions and increases of pensions to veterans of Civil and Mexican wars, war of 1812 and to certain Indian war veterans. The bill is designed to remove inequalities in pensions now granted. Mr. Reed, Pa., R., spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Walsh, Mont., D., in speaking of the time given to the consideration of the tax bill declared it was not the intention of Congress to delay the passage of the bill. Mr. Smoot, Utah, R., chairman of the Finance Committee stated that tax-reduction legislation would be enacted at this session of Congress.

Tuesday, April 1—continued

HOUSE:

Continued consideration of the bill (H. R. 8233) making appropriations for the support of independent offices, etc., for 1925.

Mr. Wood, Md., R., spoke in defense of the Bureau of Efficiency.

Mr. Hill, Md., R., spoke on proposals to amend the U. S. Constitution and urged the passage of the Wadsworth-Garrett resolution to amend the Constitution to change method of adopting amendments thereto.

Mr. Williams, Ill., R., spoke in favor of developing a government-owned superpower system.

Wednesday, April 2

SENATE:

Began consideration of the immigration restriction bill (S. 2576, Reed, Pa., R.). Mr. Colt, R. L., R., chairman of the Immigration Committee, explained provisions relating to the visa, certificates, quotas, and exemption clauses, in the bill.

Mr. Harrison, Miss., D., offered an amendment to substitute as a quota basis, 2 per cent of 1890 census in place of the 2 per cent of 1910 census now contained in the bill. Mr. Shortridge, Calif., R., offered an amendment designed to prohibit Japanese immigration.

Mr. Ashurst, Ariz., D., spoke in favor of applying the quota restrictions to Mexico.

The nomination of Alfred J. Pearson to be minister to Poland was ratified.

HOUSE:

Debated and passed by a vote of 271 to 29 the bill (H. R. 6202, Greene, Mass., R.) to amend sections 11 and 12 of the merchant marine act of 1920 to provide for a \$25,000,000 construction fund for installation of Diesel type engines in U. S. merchant vessels.

Mr. Vestal, Ind., R., spoke on the immigration question, favoring restriction of aliens.

Thursday, April 3

SENATE:

Resumed consideration of the immigration restriction bill (S. 2576). Mr. Reed, Pa., R., author of the bill, and Mr. Colt, R. L., R., chairman of the Immigration Committee spoke on the provisions of the bill.

HOUSE:

Resumed consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill (H. R. 8233). Adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Ayres, Kans., D., to increase the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission from \$680,200 to \$940,000. Adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Browne, Wis., R., that no part of the appropriation should be expended for investigations unless authorized by law, the limitation not to apply to the investigations in progress on April 1, 1924.

Friday, April 4

SENATE:

Continued consideration of the immigration restriction bill (S. 2576).

Mr. Robinson, Ark., D., spoke at length on political issues and charged Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, with responsibility in delaying action on measures before that Committee. Mr. Lodge, Mass., R., replying, denied the charge.

Mr. Robinson spoke on his resolution (S. Res. 131) expressing the opinion of the Senate that members of the Tariff Commission who are personally interested in any way in investigations and decisions before that body should not participate in the investigations.

HOUSE:

Resumed consideration of and passed the independent offices appropriation bill (H. R. 8233). An amendment offered by Mr. Wood, Ind., R., adding \$260,000 to the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission was adopted by a vote of 196 to 107.

A night session was held for the consideration of unobjection-to bills on the Private Calendar.

Saturday, April 5

SENATE:

Not in session.

HOUSE:

Began debate on the immigration restriction bill (H. R. 7995).

Mr. Snell, N. Y., R., spoke on selection. Mr. Valle, Colo., R., spoke on the alleged discriminatory features of the bill. Mr. O'Connor, N. Y., D., Mr. Perlman, N. Y., R., Mr. Dickstein, N. Y., D., Mr. LaGuardia, N. Y., R., and Mr. McLeod, Mich., R., opposed discrimination against southern and eastern Europeans.

Mr. Johnson, Wash., R., chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, spoke in favor of the restrictive features of the bill. Mr. McSwain, S. C., D., also supported the bill.

Mr. MacLafferty, Calif., R., urged exclusion of the Japanese.

Sunday, April 6

SENATE:

Not in Session.

HOUSE:

Met as a mark of respect to the memory of the Hon. Benjamin G. Humphreys, late member of the House from Mississippi.

Monday, April 7

SENATE:

Mr. Pepper, Pa., R., spoke on the resolution introduced by him (S. Res. 204) proposing that the President call a conference for the consideration of world peace. A general discussion ensued.

Resumed consideration of the immigration restriction bill (S. 2576). Mr. Shortridge, Calif., R., spoke on Japanese exclusion.

Mr. McKinley, Ill., R., opposed the Ford Muscle Shoals offer.

The nomination of Harlan F. Stone to be U. S. Attorney General was confirmed.

HOUSE:

Considered bills on the unanimous consent calendar. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 8262) to adjust salaries (in lieu of the \$240 bonus) of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government was rejected by a vote of 207 to 105. The bill remains, therefore, on the calendar.

Tuesday, April 8

SENATE:

Resumed consideration of immigration restriction bill (H. R. 2576). Mr. Shortridge, Calif., R., continued his speech on Japanese exclusion.

Mr. Pittman, Nev., D., spoke on political issues and commented on the address made by Mr. Pepper, Pa., R., at the Republican State convention in Maine on April 3. Mr. Pepper replied. Mr. Walsh, Mont., D., participated in the discussion.

Mr. Dill, Wash., D., urged the adoption of his resolution (S. Res. 201) demanding the resignation of Mr. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Capper, Kans., R., spoke on immigration restriction, favoring the 2 per cent restriction based on the 1890 census.

HOUSE:

Resumed discussion of the immigration bill (H. R. 7995). More than thirty speeches were made on various phases of the immigration question. The debate was continued at the night session. Mr. Madden, Ill., R., Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, criticized the measure on the ground that it allows unrestricted immigration from Mexico. Mr. Hill, Md., R., opposed the 1890 census as a quota basis, advocated restriction at the Mexican and Canadian borders, and urged the passage of emergency legislation in place of the present measure.

Wednesday, April 9

SENATE:

Resumed consideration of the immigration restriction bill (S. 2576). Mr. Johnson, Calif., R., claiming that the "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan had not been effective, urged the adoption of an amendment which would exclude the Japanese.

Mr. Bruce, Md., D., spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Wheeler, Mont., D., made a statement in relation to charges upon which he was indicted in Montana. At the request of Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Walsh, Mont., D., introduced a resolution (S. Res. 207) providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Wheeler. The resolution was adopted.

HOUSE:

Considered bills on the calendar. The bill (H. R. 8143, White, Me., R.) for the protection of the Alaskan fisheries was debated, amended, and passed.

Thursday, April 10

SENATE:

Discussed the bill (H. R. 8233) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent offices, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925.

Mr. Gooding, Ida., R., requested (S. Res. 208) the appointment of a committee to investigate charges that he and certain business associates were favored by the War Finance Corporation in loans to live stock interests.

The revenue bill (H. R. 6715) was reported to the Senate. Mr. Smoot, Utah, R., Chairman of the Finance Committee, announced that the committee report would be filed on Saturday, together with the minority report.

HOUSE:

Mr. Cramton, Mich., R., spoke on enforcement of the prohibition law.

Debated the contested election case—Chandler v. Bloom—and adopted by a vote of 210 to 198 a resolution declaring Sol Bloom, D., entitled to his seat as a member from the 19th New York Congressional District.

Continued on page 251

Special Feature

The Question of Immediate Philippine Independence

Governmental Steps in the Philippine Islands Under American Administration

Structure of Present Philippine Government

History of Independence Movement in the Philippines

Philippine Independence Measures in 68th Congress

Are the Philippines Ready for Immediate Independence? Discussed Pro and Con

Governmental Steps in the Philippine Islands Under American Administration

By Major General Frank McIntyre

Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, U. S. War Department

To the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department (Act of Congress, July 1, 1902) is assigned all matters pertaining to civil government in the island possessions of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the War Department. The Bureau of Insular Affairs was formerly designated Division of Insular Affairs (Dec. 10, 1900) which Division was originally the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs created Dec. 13, 1898, in the office of the Secretary of War.

Acquisition

The Treaty of Peace. A protocol of peace between the United States and Spain was signed on August 12, 1898.

Presidential Government Instituted

Military rule. Commencing with the destruction of the Spanish fleet on May 1, 1898, the American Navy and later its Army occupied Manila Bay and Cavite. President McKinley issued instructions to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces on May 19. Manila surrendered on August 13. General Merritt assumed the duties of Military Governor on August 26.

Investigation and Conciliation

The first Philippine Commission, familiarly styled "The Schurman Commission" from the name of its President, was composed of Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University; Major General Elwell S. Otis, Military Governor of the Philippines; Rear-Admiral George Dewey, Commander of the Asiatic squadron; Charles Denby, former Minister to China; and Dean C. Worcester, Professor of the University of Michigan. The civilian members assembled at Washington on January 18, 1899, and received the President's instructions. The Commission reached Manila on March 4, 1899.

Filipino Co-operation

The Federal Party formed on December 23, 1900. Commissioner Worcester stated "They convinced many of the common people of the true purposes of the American government, and in numerous other ways rendered invaluable services."

Quasi-Civil Government Begun

The second Philippine Commission. A new Commission was appointed on March 16, 1900, composed of William H. Taft, President; Dean C. Worcester, Luke E. Wright, Henry C. Ide, and Bernard Moses. For the guidance of the Commission, President McKinley issued instructions on April 7, 1900.

Change from Military to Civil Government

The Spooner amendment, approved March 2, 1901, "to change the Philippine Government from a presidential to a congressional basis, to separate military and civil powers, and to have a civil and statutory foundation rather than a military and implied one."

Civil Government Established

Civil Governor inaugurated. The order of the President, dated June 21, 1901, appointed William H. Taft, the President of the Commission, as the first Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Under the Chief Executive, the Insular organization was completed by an order of the President effective September 1, 1901, making the four members of the Commission heads of four executive departments. Three Filipino members without portfolios were added to the Commission. One more Filipino member was added on July 6, 1908.

The Philippine Bill approved by Congress on July 1, 1902.

Extension of Popular Self-Government

Filipino participation. With the enactment of the organic law for the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, Filipino and Moro self-government took a long step forward ***.

In the central government, Filipinization began with the appointment of Filipino judges in 1901, including the Chief Justice and two Justices of the Supreme Court, and of three Filipino members to the Commission in September, 1901. Another member was added later, but still leaving the ratio five to four. In 1913 a majority of Filipinos in the Commission were appointed. ***

The most significant of all the moves looking to Filipino self-government was the institution in 1907 of the Philippine Assembly (elective) dividing legislative authority with the Philippine Commission. *** The first Philippine Assembly convened on October 16, 1907, in the city of Manila.

Autonomy

The Jones Bill. The Philippine Autonomy Act, quite generally spoken of as the Jones Bill, as passed by Congress on August 29, 1916, provides for two most important matters—present autonomy for the Filipino people and future independence for them.

There is, generally, Filipino municipal government, Filipino provincial government, a Filipino Legislature, Filipino representation in Congress, and many more Filipinos than Americans in executive and judicial positions. But with an American Governor General responsible to an American President, with an American majority on the Supreme Court, and with plenary power in Congress, ultimate control *** is still in the United States.

Structure of Present Philippine Government

Prepared by the Philippine Independence Commission

THE government of the Philippine Islands as it now exists and functions resembles in structure the Federal and State governments of the United States. It is reared on the same fundamental principles of representative democracy which have made the United States government the model for other states, so that the Philippine government is just as much a republican government as that of the United States; the will of the majority rules.

The law of public officers as observed in the United States is in effect in the Philippine Islands. The principle of division of powers is recognized, and the functions of government are distributed among three departments, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The principle of checks and balances is likewise observed, and the legislature and the courts are prohibited from delegating their powers. The passage of irrepealable laws is forbidden. The government is immune from suit at the instance of private individuals except with its consent.

There have been several departures, however, from the American standard of government that have been made by the Filipinos. The *Council of State*, was created as a co-ordinating and advisory body to the Governor-General. It is made up of the Governor-General as presiding officer, the six members of the cabinet, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. There is the further innovation of conferring on either house of the legislature, *the right to call and interpolate the secretaries of departments* before it. The secretaries of departments in turn have the right to be heard in the legislature.

All of the officials of the government are Filipinos with the exception of the Governor-General and the Vice-Governor-General and the majority of the members of the Supreme Court who are Americans, appointed by the President of the United States.

Appointments made by the Governor-General are with the advice and consent of the Philippine Senate.

The Governor-General.—The Governor-General is appointed by the President of the United States by and with the consent of the Senate and holds his office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is chosen and qualified. Through the Secretary of War, he is responsible to the President for his acts. He has a more responsible position than that held by the governors of the several states of the Union. He is paid a salary from the Philippine government and is given free quarters. As chief executive of the Islands, he is in charge of the executive control of the Philippine government, which he exercises either in person or through the secretaries of departments. He can veto laws passed by the Philippine Legislature.

The Vice-Governor.—The Vice-Governor is also appointed by the President of the United States with the consent of the Senate. He acts at the same time as the secretary of public instruction and may be assigned such other executive duties as the Governor-General may designate. In the case of vacancy in the office of the Governor-General, the Vice-Governor acts.

The Executive Departments.—There are six executive departments. At the head of each is a department secretary, who, with the exception of the Secretary of Public Instruction, must be a citizen of the Philippine Islands. As Secretary he is assisted by an under-secretary who temporarily

performs the duties of department secretary in case of vacancy. The executive departments are as follows:

GOVERNOR-GENERAL: Bureau of Audits. Bureau of Civil Service. All other offices and branches of the service not assigned by law to any Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. **DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.** **DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.** **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.** **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES.** **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS.**

The Legislative Department.—The legislative branch of the Philippine government is vested in the Philippine legislature. It is made up of two separate coordinate bodies, the Senate and the House of Representatives. All the senators and representatives are elected by direct popular suffrage with the exception of the representatives and senators from the Mountain Province, the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, and the provinces in Mindanao and Sulu who are appointed by the Governor-General with no restriction as to residence or length of office. The elective representatives hold their office for terms of three years and the senators for terms of six years.

Laws dealing with special subjects such as the tariff and the mining laws require the approval of the President of the United States.

The Senate has twenty-four members consisting of two senators from each of the twelve senatorial districts. The lower house has ninety members, determined by the population of each province. Appropriation bills originate by custom in the House of Representatives.

The Judiciary.—An independent judiciary system completes the governmental structure. The administration of justice is entrusted to the Supreme Court, the Courts of First Instance, the Municipal Court of the City of Manila, and the courts of justices of the peace in each municipality.

The Supreme Court is the highest legal entity in the judiciary system. It has an appellate jurisdiction in all actions and special proceedings brought to it from the Courts of First Instance and from other inferior tribunals from whose decision appeals to the Supreme Court are allowed. The justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of the United States with the consent of the United States Senate and serve during good behavior. It is made up of nine justices, the chief justice and eight associate justices. The chief justice has always been a Filipino. It sits in banc to transact business. It also sits in divisions for the same purpose, and when it so sits, four justices constitute a *quorum* so that two divisions may seat at the same time.

Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States are allowed in certain cases only.

The judges of the Court of First Instances are appointed by the Governor-General with the consent of the Philippine Senate and serve practically for life, the only restriction being that they must retire upon reaching sixty-five years of age. The justices of the peace are also appointed by the Governor-General with the advice and consent of the Philippine Senate.

Provincial government.—The Philippine Archipelago is divided into 46 provinces, 34 of which are designated as

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History of Independence Movement in Philippines

By Vicente G. Bunuan

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THE movement for Philippine independence started soon after the implantation of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines. At first it manifested itself in local uprisings against Spanish rule. Then it became nation-wide in extent in 1896 when the entire country rose against Spain and after a prolonged armed struggle succeeded in taking away from the Spaniards the land which for almost three hundred and fifty years was under Spanish domination.

Revolutions Against Spain

1574—First known uprising against Spain. The First Governor in Manila ordered the residents to supply his troops food and took two of the leading Filipinos as hostages. After a time the Filipinos refused to submit to the imposition. The Governor ordered the hostages shot—the Filipinos revolted.

1588—A revolt to expel the Spaniards from the Philippine Islands.

1649—The most widespread revolt the Spanish Government had yet encountered against the system of conscripting labor whenever a Spaniard needed it.

1661—A revolt in Ilocos Provinces in the northern part of the Archipelago.

1762—The Province of Cagayan, Laguna and Batangas revolted.

1774—Revolution in Bohol in the middle part of the Archipelago.

1807—Revolution in Northern Luzon. Filipinos demanded constitutional rights.

1840—Extensive revolt in Southern Luzon led by Apolinario de la Cruz, a student in theology.

1872—A revolt based upon the principle that all peoples of right should be free.

1892—The beginning of united and constructive struggle characterized by a systematic campaign for freedom and culminating in the execution of the Filipino hero and martyr, Jose Rizal.

1896—The biggest armed conflict against Spain under the leadership of Andres Bonifacio and General Aguinaldo. With the exception of Manila, the entire Archipelago was taken back from Spain and the Philippine Republic under the presidency of Aguinaldo was established.

Revolution Against America

1899—Dewey captured Manila Bay. The Filipinos believing that American Occupation meant to them permanent sovereignty rose in rebellion, resulting in defeat of Filipino arms.

Political Activities

1900—A group of Filipino Conservatives organized a Federal Party whose aim was the establishment of territorial government which in time would make possible the admission of the Islands as a state of the Union. To talk of independence at that time was considered as an act of disloyalty to the United States. When the Civil Government was established in 1901, the Philippine Commission passed an act virtually prohibiting any agitation for Philippine Independence. Under these circumstances the movement for independence had to go on in an unorganized manner

against the opposition of the Federal Party which stood for annexation. Request after request was made to the then Civil Governor William H. Taft for permission to organize an independence party but continual refusal was the reply. Finally in 1902 Taft declared he would agree to the formation of such a party if the word independence was eliminated from their platform. This was not agreeable to the proponents and they adopted the position of watchful waiting.

1905—Again the Nacionalistas, although not yet formally organized as a party, presented themselves to the Commission and submitted a memorial about Philippine Independence.

1907—The Nacionalista Party was organized with this platform: "The obtaining of the *immediate* independence of the Philippines in order to organize the country into a free sovereign nation under a democratic government without prejudice to adopting in its day any form of guaranty which will be convenient to the interest of the Filipino people and which circumstances would require." This platform was preserved intact until 1922 when the party amended it to include not only immediate but complete and absolute independence.

1907—Election of delegates to the First Philippine Assembly resulting in an overwhelming victory for the Nacionalista Party. As a result of its defeat the Federal Party was changed to Progressive National Party which changed from annexation to gradual autonomy leading to independence.

1916—Congress passed what is known as the Jones Law which provides that the Philippines shall be granted independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein.

1917—The Progressive National Party was merged with the National Democrata Party, which is now the present Democrata Party of the Philippines. It adopted in its platform immediate independence for the Philippines and now, like the Nacionalista Party, advocates immediate and complete and absolute independence.

1918—November 1, the Commission of Independence composed of the presiding officers and members of both Houses of the Philippine Legislature was organized and entrusted with the duty of consolidating all efforts towards securing immediate, absolute and complete independence for the Philippines.

1920—The Nacionalista Party was divided, the majority group separating itself from the parent party under the name of Colectivista Party, which also advocated immediate absolute and complete independence, the two differing only on certain methods of procedure. A few days ago (April, 1924), however, cable dispatches from Manila brought the news that the two parties have been reunited under the name of "Nacionalista Consolidado" or "Consolidated Nacionalistas."

Independence Missions to the United States

1919—Upon recommendation of the Independence Commission the Philippine Legislature sent the first Independence Mission to the United States composed of forty prominent Filipinos, representing the two houses of the Legislature as well as commercial, industrial, agriculture and labor interests of the Islands. The Legislature adopted a Declaration of Purposes to serve as a guide to both the Commission of Independence and the Independence Mission. This declaration of purposes in one part says: "Therefore,

so far as it is humanly possible to judge and say we can see only one aim for the Commission of Independence—inde-
pendence; and we can give only one instruction—to get it." President Wilson was in Paris at the time but he wrote to the Mission through the Secretary of War Baker, "I am sorry that I cannot look in the faces of the gentlemen of this mission from the Philippines and tell them what I have in mind and heart as I think of their patient labor with the end almost in sight, undertaken by the American and Filipino people for their permanent benefit." Secretary of War Baker on his part said: "I think I express the prevailing feeling in the United States when I say we believe the time has substantially come, if not quite come, when the Philippine Islands can be allowed to sever the mere formal political tie remaining and become an independent people." The Committee of Congress presided over by the then Senator Harding held a hearing at which the mission presented a memorial submitting the case of the Filipinos, but the committee was adverse to any action being taken at the time on the issue of Philippine Independence and so stated.

1920—President Wilson recommended to Congress the granting of Philippine Independence, certifying that Filipinos had already fulfilled the condition required by Congress to its concession—the establishment of a stable government in the Islands.

1922—The Second Mission known as the Parliamentary Mission presided over by the President of the Senate and

Speaker of the House of Representatives and composed of 14 members came to Washington and presented a memorial to President Harding reiterating the demand of the Filipinos for independence. President Harding replied that he was not yet ready to recommend the granting of independence to Congress but gave the assurance that no backward step would be taken during his administration.

1922—The Second Mission failing in its object like the first, the Philippine Legislature decided in a resolution to ask Congress for permission to call a constitutional convention to draft a constitution for a Philippine Republic.

1923-24—Speaker Manuel Roxas of the Philippine House of Representatives, in conjunction with the two Resident Commissioners for the Philippines in Congress, the Honorable Isauro Gabaldon and the Honorable Pedro Guevara, is at present in Washington commissioned by the Philippine Legislature to renew the demand for immediate, absolute and complete independence. To reinforce the present mission another delegation from the Philippines, composed of Senate President, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Consolidated Nacionalista Party and now leading Filipino in the Government; Senator Sergio Osmeña, former President of the Party, and now its Vice President; and Clara M. Recto, floor leader of the Democrata Party in the House of Representatives. They will arrive in Washington on or about May 6.

Philippine Independence Measures in 68th Congress

Five measures to provide for Philippine independence have been introduced during this session of Congress. On February 17 and 25, the House Committee on Insular Affairs held hearings on the several bills and resolutions before that committee. They are as follows: H. J. Res. 131—a joint resolution "to enable the people of the Philippine Islands to form a constitution and national government and to provide for the recognition of their independence" introduced by Mr. Cooper, Wis., R.; H. R. 3924—a bill "providing for the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippine Islands," introduced by Mr. Sabath, Ill., D.; H. J. Res. 127—a joint resolution "to grant complete independence to the Philippine Islands and to effect a treaty of recognition therewith," introduced by Mr. Rankin, Miss., D.; and H. R. 2817—a bill "to provide for the independence of the Philippine Islands" introduced by Mr. King, Ill., R. These measures are similar in that they authorize the people of the Philippine Islands to provide for a general election of delegates to form a constitutional convention for the purpose of framing a constitution for the Republic of the Philippine Islands. H. J. Res. 127 provides that on and after July 4, 1925, the United States cease exercising sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and that the President consider negotiations with the several world powers in order to effect a treaty with such governments by which an independent Philippine Government shall be recognized. H. R. 2817 carries a provision relating to the maintenance by the United States of naval bases and coaling stations within the Philippine Islands.

A subcommittee, consisting of Mr. Kiess, Pa., R., Chairman, Mr. Beedy, Me., R., Mr. Kent, Pa., D., and Mr. Williams, Tex., D., is working on the proposals contained in the several bills and resolutions before the House Committee on Insular Affairs, and is expected to report to the main committee of which Mr. Fairchild, Ind., R., is chair-

man, on Saturday, April 26. It is understood that the subcommittee will report the Cooper resolution with a number of amendments among which will be included (1) an amendment to take care of the Philippine bond obligations in the United States; (2) an amendment whereby the United States would arrange with the world powers to consider an agreement insuring the continued independence of the Philippine Islands; (3) an amendment providing for the maintenance by the United States of a naval base and coaling station within the Philippine Islands.

The Cooper resolution (H. J. Res. 131) authorizes the people of the Philippine Islands to choose delegates to form a constitutional convention for the purpose of framing a constitution for the Republic of the Philippine Islands which shall be republican in form and shall not be repugnant to the principles of constitutional government embodied in the U. S. Constitution. The Governor General of the Philippines shall arrange for an election of the delegates within ninety days after the approval of the resolution by Congress. The resolution further provides the manner of the election of delegates to the convention and the time for holding the same.

On February 11 and 16, and March 1, 3, and 6, the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs held hearings on the Senate bill (S. 912) introduced by Mr. King, Utah, D. This measure provides for the holding of a constitutional convention to prepare a constitution for an independent republican government for the Philippine Islands, and upon satisfactory proof that the government provided for under said constitution is ready to function, the President of the United States shall proclaim the independence of the same. The withdrawal of the U. S. military forces from the Islands within six months after the recognition of independence is also provided for. Since the close of the hearings, no further action has been taken by the Senate Committee.

The Philippine Independence Mission Asks Immediate Action

Extracts from the Petition of January 8, 1924, from the Philippine Mission presented to the U. S. Congress and to President Coolidge by the Hon. Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives and Special Commissioner, and by the Hon. Isauro Gabaldon and the Hon. Pedro Guevara, Resident Commissioners from the Philippines to the United States.

THE people of the United States, with the enactment of the Jones Law in 1916, formally and officially promised to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government could be established therein. This requirement having been fully met, the Filipino people through their Legislature in 1919 sent the first Philippine Mission here with instructions to request the fulfillment of this promise. In 1922 a second Mission was sent for the same purpose. Both Missions laid before the constitutional representatives of the people of this country the facts that established the existence in the Philippines of a stable government capable of insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of all, nationals and foreigners alike.

The lack of a definite and satisfactory statement as to why the pledge has not been redeemed is paralyzing the progress and development of our country and is filling the hearts of our people with doubts and misgivings.

In keeping with the broad and liberal program mapped out by the Jones Law, an autonomous régime was established in the Philippines. It was built up through the Anglo-Saxon process of development, not only by the passage of laws but as well through the establishment of constitutional practices and the adoption of democratic principles, all of which gave our people an ample autonomy compatible with the exercise of America's international responsibilities. It was a government established with the cooperation and approval of the American representative, faithfully interpreting the liberal spirit and provisions of the Organic Law and the policies that brought about its enactment. It was not based on American theories alone, but adapted to our needs, our environment and our ideals, and intended to transmute into actuality the avowed aim of the United States to give the Filipinos opportunity to prepare themselves for complete and absolute independence.

The development of the government thus founded has received the approval and encouragement of the American Republic. In 1919, when the first Philippine Mission appeared before the government of the United States, this was said:

"Gradually and without violence the functions of the government have been taken over by the people of the Islands themselves, leaving only the tenuous connection of the Governor General."

The government so organized has successfully functioned. On December 7, 1920, the President of the United States in his message to Congress urged the granting of independence without further delay on the ground that the Filipinos had set up and satisfactorily maintained a stable government, and thus had fulfilled the one condition required in the Jones Law.

While awaiting the promised freedom, it has ever been unthinkable to our people that some of the political powers already guaranteed to them could be withdrawn, and withdrawn without giving any just and legitimate reason. On the contrary, we have always believed that our government, established and developed with the consent of the United States, would be changed only by the installation of an independent Philippine Republic. We have been most loath to think that such a structure could fall to pieces at the beck

and command of one man. The American government has assured us time and again that such a reversion could never happen. The late and well-beloved President Harding on June 20, 1922, said to the second Philippine Mission:

"No backward step is contemplated, no diminution of your domestic control is to be sought."

Governor General Wood has set at naught all understandings the Filipino people have had with the American government, and has ignored the assurance given them by the late President. He has most decidedly taken a backward step by depriving our government of the key and the nerve-center of the former autonomous administration—the counsel of the Filipinos. He has surrounded himself with a secret cabinet composed of military and other extra-legal advisers, which has encroached upon the legitimate functions of the Filipino officials in the government. He has placed himself over and above the laws passed by the Philippine Legislature, laws that have never been declared null and void by the courts or by the Congress of the United States. He has claimed for himself an unlimited executive responsibility that neither the existing laws nor the practices already established have recognized. He has deviated from the policy of the American government to give the Filipino people an ever-increasing self-government, a policy announced by every President beginning with President McKinley and ratified by the Congress of the United States in the Jones Law. He has abused the veto power, exercising it on the slightest pretext on matters of purely local concern that did not affect the sovereignty of the United States or its international obligations. Thus he has attempted to control our Legislature, a prerogative that has never been claimed by the elected executives of America, by the President of the United States or the Governors of the several States. He has disregarded the rights of the Senate in his exercise of the appointing power. He has destroyed our budget system, the greatest achievement in the financial administration of our government. He has endeavored to defeat the economic policies duly laid down by the Philippine Legislature for the protection of the rights and interests of the Filipino people in the development of the resources of the Islands.

The theories and principles underlying Governor Wood's actions are utterly repugnant to the policies that go to make up the cornerstone of Philippine autonomous government.

The freedom and the happiness of the Filipino people to which the honor of America and the patriotism of the Filipinos are equally committed are too sacred to be the plaything of one-man power. A reactionary and militaristic rule is a flagrant violation of the time-honored policy of the American government toward the Philippines.

The recent incidents simply serve to bring home the compelling need that the Philippine question be now settled once and for all. The liberal policies adopted and observed for more than two decades, the program of independence outlined after years of constant labor for the realization of which men of our country have given their best years, must not stop. It must be carried on to its logical conclusion. The time for Philippine independence has come. It can be postponed no longer. Filipino welfare calls for it; Filipino ideals long for it; and the good name and pledged faith of America require it.—*Extracts.*

President Coolidge Replies to Request of Philippine Mission

Extracts from President Coolidge's letter of Feb. 21, 1924 to the Hon. Manuel Roxas, Chairman,
The Philippine Independence Mission

THE extent to which the grievances which you suggest are shared by the Filipino people has been a subject of some disagreement. The American Government has information which justifies it in the confidence that a very large proportion, at any rate, and possibly a majority of the substantial citizenry of the islands does not support the claim that there are grounds for serious grievance. A considerable section of the Filipino people is further of the opinion that at this time any change which would weaken the tie between the Filipinos and the American Nation would be a misfortune to the islands. The world is in a state of high tension and unsettlement. The possibility of either economic or political disorders, calculated to bring misfortune, if not disaster, to the Filipino people, unless they are strongly supported, is not to be ignored. It should not be overlooked that within the past two years, as a result of international arrangements negotiated by the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Problems of the Far East, the position of the Filipino people has been greatly improved and assured. For the stabilizing advantages which accrue to them in virtue of the assurance of peace in the Pacific they are directly indebted to the initiative and efforts of the American Government.

They can ill afford in a time of so much uncertainty in the world to underrate the value of these contributions to their security. By reason of their assurance against attack by any power; by reason, also, of that financial and economic strength which inevitably accrues to them; by reason of the expanded and still expanding opportunities for industrial and economic development; because of all these considerations, the Filipino people would do well to consider most carefully the value of their intimate association with the American Nation. Although they have made wonderful advances in the last quarter century, the Filipino people are by no means equipped, either in wealth or experience, to undertake the heavy burden which would be imposed upon them with political independence. Their position in the world is such that without American protection there would be the unrestricted temptation to maintain an extensive and costly diplomatic service, and an ineffective but costly military and naval service. It is to be doubted whether with the utmost exertion, the most complete solidarity among themselves, the most unqualified and devoted patriotism, it would be possible for the people of the islands to maintain an independent place in the world for an indefinite future.

One who examines the grounds on which are based the protests against the present situation is forced to conclude that there has not been, thus far, a full realization of the fundamental ideals of democratic-republican government. There have been evidences of a certain inability, or unwillingness, to recognize that this type of governmental organization rests upon the theory of complete separation of the legislative, executive, and judicial functions. There have been many evidences of disposition to extend the functions of the legislature, and thereby to curtail the proper authority of the executive. It has been charged that the present Governor General has in some matters exceeded his proper authority; but an examination of the facts seems rather to support the charge that the legislative branch of the insular government has been the real offender through

seeking to extend its own authority into some areas of what should properly be the executive realm.

The Government of the United States has full confidence in the ability, good intentions, fairness, and sincerity of the present Governor General. It is convinced that he has intended to act and has acted within the scope of his proper and constitutional authority. Thus convinced, it is determined to sustain him; and its purpose will be to encourage the broadest and most intelligent cooperation of the Filipino people in this policy. Looking at the whole situation fairly and impartially, one cannot but feel that if the Filipino people cannot cooperate in the support and encouragement of as good an administration as has been afforded under Governor General Wood, their failure will be rather a testimony of unpreparedness for the full obligations of citizenship than an evidence of patriotic eagerness to advance their country. I am convinced that Governor General Wood has at no time been other than a hard-working, painstaking, and conscientious administrator. I have found no evidence that he had exceeded his proper authority, or that he has acted with any other than the purpose of best serving the real interest of the Filipino people. Thus believing, I feel that I am serving those same interests by saying frankly that it is not possible to consider the extension of a larger measure of autonomy to the Filipino people until they shall have demonstrated a readiness and capacity to cooperate fully and effectively with the American Government and authorities. For such cooperation I earnestly appeal to every friend of the islands and their people. I feel all confidence that, in the measure in which it shall be extended, the American Government will be disposed to grant in increasing degree the aspirations of your people. Nothing could more regrettably affect the relations of the two peoples than that the Filipinos should commit themselves to a program calculated to inspire the fear that possibly the governmental concessions already made have been in any measure premature.

In accepting the obligations which came to them with the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands the American people had only the wish to serve, advance, and improve the condition of the Filipino people.

In any survey of the history of the islands in the last quarter century I think the conclusion inescapable that the Filipino people, not the people of the United States, have been the gainers. It is not conceivable that the American people would desire, merely because they possessed the power, to continue exercising any measure of authority over a people who could better govern themselves on a basis of complete independence. If the time comes when it is apparent that independence would be better for the people of the Philippines from the point of view of both their domestic concerns and their status in the world, and if when that time comes the Filipino people desire complete independence, it is not possible to doubt that the American Government and people will gladly accord it.

Frankly, it is not felt that that time has come. It is felt that in the present state of world relationship the American Government owes an obligation to continue extending a protecting arm to the people of these islands. The American Government will assuredly cooperate in every way to encourage and inspire the full measure of progress which still seems a necessary preliminary to independence.—*Extracts.*

Secretary of War Advises Against Immediate Philippine Independence

Extracts from statement by the Hon. John W. Weeks, U. S. Secretary of War before the U. S. House Committee on Insular Affairs, Feb. 25, 1924.

THE dangers to an independent Philippine government would arise from external aggression, internal dissension, the lack of Filipino participation in the commerce and industry of the islands, and from the financial condition of the government.

Our stay has been up to date immeasurably beneficial to the people of the islands. These benefits are not only those that come indirectly from association with a nation that protects alike citizens at home and abroad and insures liberty to all under its flag, but there are direct advantages that can be rather precisely measured.

In the Philippine budget for 1924, 2,000,000 pesos—\$1,000,000—are anticipated, based on previous experience, from the United States internal revenue on Philippine products consumed in the United States. This is a direct contribution of United States revenue to the treasury of the Philippine Islands.

The bonded debt of the Philippine government is \$70,000,000. These bonds have been sold in the United States and are exempted from taxation by the United States and by our States and municipalities. The result of this is that the approximate interest rate is about 4½ per cent. This represents a minimum saving of not less than 3 per cent, or \$2,100,000 per annum, on this indebtedness. A direct income of \$3,800,000 per annum to a government whose total income from taxation is slightly less than \$24,000,000 per annum cannot be overlooked.

Not only is there this continuous saving but the sale of some of these bonds when the Philippine government was in great financial straits was practically unaffected thereby, the investor feeling that the issue of the bonds by authority of the United States Government and the fact that they were made tax exempt by that government in the United States assured their safety. It is a great thing for a government relatively financially weak to be able to sell its securities when it is weakest without material depreciation.

The advantage to the agriculture and industries of the Philippine Islands of the American market, where Philippine products enter free of duty, is likewise direct and readily determined.

These benefits to the Philippine government are not questioned. The question now is simply whether we could withdraw, justifying such withdrawal before the world and our conscience on the grounds that we had completed our task and that we might now leave the Filipinos to their own resources with reasonable assurance that our mutual work would not be undone and that the Filipino people would maintain a government satisfactory to their people.

That the Philippine Islands would continue unmolested if unprotected is not based on the experience of any of its neighbors.

In regard to Philippine unity, there is perhaps no subject connected with the Philippines about which there is so much controversy.

A great deal is being done to bring together the Filipinos whose native languages are different and whose customs are somewhat dissimilar and to mold them into a people who would perhaps forget their provincial differences and prejudices. This is not an unessential matter in the creation of a Philippine nation.

Because of the very large trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands there is a disposition to attribute

a great deal of the consideration given to Philippine matters to American investments in the Islands.

The total of such investments is not large. The largest single investment is that of approximately \$70,000,000 in bonds of the Philippine government. Next in importance would be the investment in the bonds of the railroad companies in the Islands. These bonds are not all held in the United States. The total so held would probably be approximately \$25,000,000. Telephone and telegraph lines probably would amount to \$1,500,000; \$15,000,000 would perhaps cover all other investments in the Islands by Americans.

There are, however, in the Philippines Island large investments by Spanish, British, and Chinese citizens. The business of the Philippines is largely in the hands of these foreigners, and this includes business with the United States.

It has been suggested that the opposition to the independence of the Philippine Islands is largely due to these American investors. It would perhaps be more accurate to say that the Philippine expression of a desire for separation is due largely to the fact that the financial advantages of the connection with the United States to the Philippine people are largely indirect, going directly to their government and the foreign business, and coming to the Filipinos only through these intermediaries.

The petition for immediate independence is so manifestly against the material interests of the Filipino people that with the known protests of Filipinos against such action it brings up very seriously the question as to whether the present request for independence represents the mature view of the Filipino people advised as to the results thereof.

The vast holdings of public lands and forests by the Philippine government have been called to your attention. The greatest need of the Philippine people is additional capital to develop those resources.

As to government finances, the Philippine government, as a growing, progressive government, utilizes all of its present revenues. It has not been made apparent in what way the greatly increased expenditures of an independent government would be met by the greatly reduced revenues which must follow from that independence.

The reply to a request for Philippine independence, I think, should be made after considering the following points:

First. There should be on the part of the leaders of the Philippine Islands an obvious disposition to obey the present law and to cooperate with the officials of the Philippine government appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and there should be no effort on their part to deprive the governor general of the authority conferred on him by law. This should be an essential condition to a favorable response whatever might be the conditions in the Philippine Islands.

Second. The financial condition of the Philippine government does not warrant the withdrawal from it of any aid now given it, or the imposition on it of the additional burdens which would follow our withdrawal. The indebtedness of the Philippine government is not excessive for a government of the resources and population and territory of the Philippines. This could be adjusted. But we have the example of a government which through speculation in a period of four years lost outright more than the total revenues from

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Reply of Philippine Independence Mission to Secretary of War

Extracts from statement of the Philippine Special Mission in reply to the Secretary of War, Feb. 29, 1924.

IT IS maintained that "the present demand for immediate, complete, and absolute independence is not the informed desire of the Filipino people," because it is manifestly against their material interests and it is made "without an understanding of the conditions existing or those which would reasonably follow the grant."

The subjection of other races against their will has always been alleged to be for the welfare of the colonists. Every benevolent despot in history has advanced the pretext that his subjects are better off under his rule.

It is hardly conceivable that the Filipino people should not have deliberately and thoughtfully weighed the consequences of national independence when they have made such untold sacrifices of life and fortunes during the revolution against Spain and in the resistance to the implantation of American rule, and when independence has been the continual and unabated demand since the defeat of Filipino arms.

The bonded indebtedness of the Philippine government is \$76,560,000 of which \$69,600,000 represents direct obligations of the insular government, and the balance, \$6,960,000 is made up of bonds issued by the city of Manila and other municipal governments.

Considering the fact that the Philippines is really in the constructive stage, and having in mind the progress and improvement which have been accomplished and the financial depression which the world has recently suffered, the wonder is that the Philippine debt is not larger.

The bonded debt of the Philippine government is well within its paying ability. Annual interests are being paid as they fall due, and provisions for sinking funds have been made, notwithstanding the financial difficulties of the last three years.

A government which, after passing through the crisis which the country has of late experienced, has succeeded in immediately balancing its general funds, covering all deficits with its surplus, cannot be in a precarious financial condition. The per capita tax in the islands is so low that in 1923 additional taxes were levied without a single protest from the public, notwithstanding the fact that the economic structure of the country was just beginning to recuperate from an acute depression. Hence, it can be safely said that the islands in 1924 have returned to normalcy and the revenues of the government will once more far exceed its expenditures.

The Philippines is essentially an agricultural country. It has not yet entered upon an intensive industrial life. Ninety-six per cent of all the farms in the Philippines are owned by Filipinos.

Our production has increased nearly threefold, but we lack the necessary capital to carry out greater development. This capital which we very much need will not come until our future political status has been clearly and finally determined. A greater degree of progress is demanded of us on the ground that the vast undeveloped wealth of our country constitutes too great a temptation to our neighbors whose teeming populations are seeking expansion, but at the same time we are forced to continue in the present indefinite and uncertain status in which the needful capital sees no incentive and we find it impossible to develop our resources in the manner we would desire.

We submit that no other people under similar conditions has materially advanced as well and as fast as the Filipinos. Our progress has not been limited to agriculture; in commerce

and industry we have equally advanced. For example, as a result of the recent development of the sugar industry, the Filipinos own 17 of the 27 sugar centrals now operating in the islands.

The economic advantages from free trade do not pass unnoticed to the Filipinos. But these advantages are beneficial only as long as they last. They would be of immense value if they were to continue indefinitely. But if we were to encourage our economic development based on the free trade privileges, the dislocation in our commerce would be irreparable once we lose these privileges. The greater the advantages we derive from them, the bigger will be our problem when the readjustment comes. For this reason we are urging the final settlement of our status.

The development of the Philippines by American capital was not, even by a most far-fetched interpretation, one of the requisites of a stable government within the signification of the preamble of the Jones Law. From the very beginning of American occupation of the Philippines there have consistently been public and emphatic disavowals of any and all purpose to exploit the Philippines for the benefit of American "big business." Should the incalculable wealth of the Philippines be turned over to American trusts, Philippine independence would be impossible after 25 or 30 years for the simple reason that American capital having enormous holdings and interests in the Philippines would strenuously fight for the perpetuation of American sovereignty.

Summarizing our statement we will say: That the promise of independence contained in the preamble of the Jones Law contemplates an earlier date than that suggested in previous pronouncements, and is the first statement of policy toward the Philippines made by the Congress of the United States. It is a solemn covenant between the American and the Filipino peoples. The words "stable government" have a definite American meaning, and that well-known sense should be followed. There has been delay in the fulfillment of the promise because a stable government has been established as certified to by the President of the United States since 1920.

The geographical location of the Philippines is immaterial if the pledge is going to be redeemed at all. The Kingdom of Siam enjoys real independence.

The Filipinos are a homogeneous people, more united than the inhabitants of many independent countries, such as Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Hungary, and Cuba.

The demand for independence is the result of the mature judgment of the Filipino people. When the first Philippine Independence Mission came, the Philippines was at the height of material prosperity. At the time the second mission was here in 1922, confidence in the financial integrity of the Philippine government had been restored, according to the 1922 report of Governor General Wood.

So far as the Philippine government was concerned, the currency reserve fund was kept in excess of the legal requirement. The reasons for its depletion were: The investment by the Philippine National Bank in frozen securities and the paralyzation of the market for Philippine products.

The bonded indebtedness of the Philippines has been incurred not because of a series of recurring budget deficits but for public improvements and for economic development. The amount of such debt is not excessive.

The government finances are in good condition, as shown by the fact that the current surplus was sufficient to meet

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Are Complaints Against Wood Administration Justified?

Pro

Hon. Manuel L. Quezon

President of the Philippine Senate

RESPONDING to the spirit and letter of the Jones Law, the Philippine Legislature established in the country a system of government whereby the control of internal affairs is virtually in Filipino hands. The Executive Departments were reorganized in order that they may be occupied by Filipinos. There was brought about the closest relationship between the Legislature and the Secretaries of Departments to the end that the latter may ever be inspired by the former in matters of policy and administration. Agencies of the popular will were made advisory to the Governor General in order that he may act in conformity with the desires of the representatives of the people and with the peoples' welfare solely in view. Care was particularly taken that closest cooperation may exist between the Legislative and the Executive Departments, conscious of their joint responsibility, in order to impress upon the minds of the Secretaries of Departments that in fact they are not responsible to the Governor General who is an appointee of the sovereign power, but to the Filipino people whom they are called upon to serve.

Such, in essence, was the system of responsible government actually in operation in the islands before the coming of Governor General Wood. Under this system we passed the laws we wanted. We had the controlling voice through our representatives as to who should be in the Cabinet. Our Senators confirmed all appointments. In all domestic affairs, the Governor General sought the advice of the Council of State. Rarely did he exercise his veto power. A maximum degree of domestic autonomy, indeed!

A serious attempt to curtail this autonomy was made after investigation of conditions in the islands by the Wood-Forbes Mission which recommended that the responsible representative of the United States, the Governor General, should have authority commensurate with the responsibilities of his position, and that Congress should declare null and void legislation which had been enacted diminishing, limiting or dividing the authority granted the Governor General under the Jones Law should the Philippine Legislature fail or refuse to do so.

Governor Wood accepted the position of Governor General well aware of the system of government in actual operation in the islands. In his inaugural address he pledged to respect it. "It is my purpose," he said, "so far as lies in my power so to conduct the government that it will be characterized by economy, efficiency and true progress a government of the people, by their representatives, to the extent provided in the Jones Bill; *** There must be no turning back but steady progress on sound lines."

Governor Wood's actions, however, have not always been as good as his words. Hardly had he settled himself in Malacanang Palace, when he began to show a tendency to

Con

Ralston Hayden, Ph. D.

Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan, and formerly exchange professor at the University of the Philippines

IN ANY consideration of the differences between the Coolidge Administration and the Filipino majority leaders, two questions naturally arise: Why did the United States attempt to exercise through Governor General Wood powers over the government of the Philippines which it had practically abdicated in the days of Governor General Harrison? and, why did the Filipinos co-operate with Gov. Leonard Wood for two years before refusing to acquiesce in this resumption of American authority?

One of the answers to both of these questions is to be found in certain unfortunate conditions which existed in the Philippines when the Harding Administration came into office. These conditions were revealed in the Wood-Forbes report.

This special mission found that under the Osmeña-Quezon-Harrison régime the government had become relatively inefficient and unnecessarily expensive; that the courts, with the exception of the Supreme Court, were in deplorable condition, and that the people had lost confidence in the administration of justice; that "inefficiency and dishonesty" in the management of the national fiscal system, including the Philippine National Bank, had resulted in the outright loss of more than \$22,000,000 of public money, the practical bankruptcy of the bank, the depreciation of the currency, and the serious impairment of the credit of the Philippines.

In the United States the Filipino leaders have denied the truth of many of these allegations or have sought to dodge responsibility. In the Philippines, however, the record of the party in power during the period under review was the chief issue in the election of 1922. The Democrats, formerly an almost negligible opposition, charged Sergio Osmeña, Manuel L. Quezon and their followers with all of the shortcomings alleged by the special mission, and with more. Señor Quezon left the sinking Nacionalista ship and from the ranks of a new party, denounced his former associates, admitted that he had been Don Sergio's junior partner in the dictatorship of two, and promised reform if the voters would return him to power.

The outcome of the election was a crushing defeat of the old party and a popular Filipino corroboration of the findings of the American investigators. In the main these findings have not been controverted and, in my opinion, they never can be.

Considering these facts, it is easy to understand why the Harding Administration deemed it necessary to exercise more control over the Government of the Philippines than had been exerted during the preceding eight years. Nor does it require a very active political imagination to perceive why this increase of American authority was acquiesced in by the Filipino leaders.

Here was a disagreeable, difficult, and politically dangerous clean-up job to be done, a job which none of them cared to undertake and which none of them could have handled. Here also, in General Wood, was a man of proved courage, energy and ability, and of established prestige thrust upon them with instructions to see the job through. Although General Wood's appointment was received with misgivings, they soon discovered that he had not come to play the ty-

Pro—continued

Hon. Manuel L. Quezon

wards a policy of absorption and concentration of powers. He tried to carry out a policy of the Philippine Government entirely different from the one in actual working. Naturally, he encountered obstacles on the way—first, the instruments of power already in the hands of Filipino officials; second, the very law itself that protects the Filipinos from any possible usurpation by the chief executive; and, third, the very people themselves who are jealous of the constitutional acquisition secured to them by law and practice, and who are determined not to surrender them without the strongest and most solemn protest. The only course open to him, therefore, was to do away altogether with those instruments of power already in Filipino hands, to disregard the law, as in fact he did, invoking what he terms his constitutional authority, and to ignore the voice of the people raised in respectful warning against his absorbing policy.

Under the circumstances the conflict was inevitable. The break was bound to come. And it came when on July 17, 1923, the Filipino members of the Council of State and Cabinet resigned en masse.

Branding the action of the Council of State and the Department Secretaries as a challenge to the sovereignty of the United States and a premeditated attack against the authority of the Governor General as the representative of the United States, he immediately accepted the resignations.

Among the acts of the Governor General complained of by the Filipino leaders and which had relation to the present crisis may be mentioned the following:

- A. Undue exercise of the veto power.
- B. Curtailment of the legal powers and prerogatives of the Department heads.

C. Clear violation of existing laws.

Contrary to the assertions often made by a blinded few, the crisis did not come as a result of trivial and insignificant causes. A series of arbitrary acts on the part of the Governor General, constituting disregard of domestic autonomy and at the same time violative of existing laws, exhausted the patience of the Filipino officials.

The Governor General has treated the Department Secretaries as his mere agents who can act only at the bidding of the Chief Executive, thus annulling the Filipino participation in the Executive Branch of the Government. He has disregarded the powers and prerogatives of the Department Secretaries, which have been duly safeguarded by existing laws, thus making his will supreme even on matters of purely domestic concern. He has exercised his veto power not only to suppress the popular will expressed through legislative enactments, but also to oppress the people by killing measures of public necessity. He has converted his office into a Judicial Tribunal, where Justices of the Supreme Court are invited to pass upon bills enacted by the Legislature, thus sowing the seeds of corruption in the administration of justice. In other words, he has sought to establish in the country colonial despotism of the worst type disregarding the domestic autonomy already won and being enjoyed by the Filipinos, thus virtually reversing the announced policy and intention of the United States towards the people of these Islands.—*Extracts from Article in Philippine Press Bulletin, Dec., 1923.*

Con—continued

Ralston Hayden, Ph. D.

rant; and they remembered that even had he been disposed to do so they possessed ample means with which to protect themselves. So the Governor General's assistance was accepted.

The Filipinos co-operated with him in the work of rehabilitating their finances, reorganizing their courts of justice, jailing some of their grafters, in increasing the efficiency and decreasing the expenditures of their government. They desired as ardently as did anyone else that all of these things should be done; and it was exceedingly convenient to have an American at hand to supply the driving force and to take the odium for the many necessary but unpopular measures always involved in retrenchment and reform. When it came to separating deserving Filipinos with influential "parientes" from useless jobs the leaders were not at all averse to invoking the authority of the American in Malacanang.

Thus, although the "jefes politicos" protested formally, they found it not only necessary, but highly convenient to acquiesce until the Filipino ship of state had been steered clear of the rocks and shoals among which General Wood had found her. Once their craft was in comparatively safe waters, however, they determined to resume command and proceeded to bludgeon the pilot, whom they are now attempting to throw overboard.

A second reason why the Filipino majority leaders co-operated for so long with General Wood is that he was eager to co-operate with them. He was willing to sacrifice much to do so. They were the first to emphasize this co-operation before Señor Quezon decided the time had come to turn the Governor General out of office.

The Filipino leaders worked with him in the rehabilitation of their country, partly because they knew that for the time being they could do nothing else, partly because they found that he was ready to meet them halfway, and partly because President Harding had promised them that there would be "no backward steps." In the end they turned upon him both because they believed that he represents a policy of retrogression from the high peak of autonomy which the Philippines had reached upon the advent of the Harding Administration, and because a struggle with him seemed to be the most effective method of advancing their cause in the United States and of retaining their weakening hold over their own people.

Finally it should not be forgotten that the powers of government which General Wood has been seeking to exercise had been surrendered by his predecessor not to the people of the Philippines but to a very small group of Filipino politicians. Señor Quezon himself has told the voters of the islands that the practices of the Harding régime had "put the executive and legislative powers of the Government of the Philippines in the hands of one, or at the utmost in the hands of two men" (himself and Señor Osmena); that "we only have the rule of one man over and above the popular will"; that, "after all, it is only one or two men who decide the issues."

In view of these statements, and of an abundance of evidence that they are substantially true, it seems not unreasonable to believe that General Wood has been attempting to use some of his official authority to enable the Filipino people to give a genuine and effective decision as to whether, to quote Señor Quezon again, "it desires a democratic government in form and in fact, or whether it prefers a democratic government in form only." The success of this phase of the Wood policy may be fairly accurately gauged by the intensity of the attacks which the threatened leaders are now making upon him.—*Extracts from Article in Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 9, 1924.*

Have Filipinos Fulfilled "Stable Government" Requirement?

Pro

Hon. Jaime C. DeVeyra

Former Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands to the United States

THE exact words of the Jones Act are: "It is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein." What is a stable government? All governments having foreign relations have in use a standard definition of stability. That drawn up for the State Department of the United States by Mr. Elihu Root when Secretary of State and in use by that department ever since declares a stable government to be one existing with the consent of its people, fulfilling its normal functions at home and able to fulfill its obligations abroad.

The government of the Philippine Islands that the people established under the terms of the covenant of August 29, 1916, began at once to fulfill all of the terms of this definition and has continued to fulfill them ever since. For almost seven years it has been a completely functioning governmental organism, as complete as any in the world, excepting only for its position as a dominion of the United States.

It has been in all its branches, except its first executive, a government carried on by the native people.

It is a record that before any international tribunal would secure recognition of the right of these people to a place in the circle of nations. It has demonstrated, in theory and in practice, that they know as well as older nations the requirements of an intelligently ordered society, that they have the ability permanently to fulfill all these requirements, and that upon this foundation they are able to build a great, enduring, and progressive nation.

It has been urged that self-government in the Philippine Islands has not been a success because the Philippine National Bank has been in difficulties. Since this bank is to a certain extent a Philippine Government enterprise, 51 per cent of the capital stock being in the insular treasury, the conclusion is drawn that the troubles of the bank indicate a native incapacity. It is true that the bank in the months of tremendous upheaval and contraction that followed the abnormal conditions of the Great War suffered losses. So did scores and hundreds of other banks in all parts of the world and from the same causes. It has never yet been suggested in any other case except that of the Philippines that these disturbances were a reason why any people should be deprived of their claims to national existence.

As the business conditions in the Far East slowly returned to a normal basis with the subsiding of the war whirlwinds, conditions of the Philippine National Bank steadily improved. Today it has outlived its troubles. Henceforth it has an assured road of solid prosperity before it.

In the next place, it has been urged against Philippine independence that the courts of justice in the islands are behind with their work and that causes are sometimes subject to long delays. Without venturing upon specific comparisons, which might be unpleasant, it seems to me that I have read that in most of the cities of the United States these conditions are much worse than anything that is alleged against the courts in the Philippines. Yet it has never been asserted that because the American courts are overcrowded

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Con

Article in American Chamber of Commerce Journal, Manila

August, 1923

THE Filipinos have been given a moral, if not a legal, promise of independence "when a stable government exists." This indicates merely an extremely vague intention. Such wording of a serious promise transforms it into an absurdity! Can there reasonably be any other than a stable government here so long as the United States Government stands behind it? According to the preamble of the Jones Bill, the Philippines should have been granted independence at midnight of the first day that Civil Government was established.

Can any thinking person conversant with the facts honestly claim that the Philippines are now prepared to maintain alone a stable government? None, surely, except the radical politician who would ignore the lessons of history and launch his country upon the tempestuous sea of internal dissensions or to be absorbed by strength and ambition less altruistic than America's.

When the Filipino people energetically turn to economic preparation; when they cease to fight the battles of ambitious place-hunters and begin in true earnest to fight their own; then will real preparation begin for a stable government and independence. When the saner ones—the real patriots—decline to be repressed by a supposed "issue" concocted by politicians and muster up the moral courage to say publicly what they really think, then will the combined wisdom, purified of partisan prejudice, evolve the best possible national policy for the Philippines.

A country too poor to satisfactorily meet ordinary current operating expenses of government and necessary public improvements is hardly prepared to conduct a stable government with its requirement of suitable provision against internal disorder and outside aggression. A country with no large developed public opinion is hardly prepared to escape domination by a few designing demagogues. A country of vast richness and resources which does not yet produce its own vital necessities is hardly a good stable government risk. A country with many natural divisions and animosities and only a start at a common language and an intelligent public opinion looks like a decidedly unstable government the moment Uncle Sam steps out.

The Wood-Forbes Commission has reported that the Filipinos were not yet ready for independence, but no definite goal has been set upon attainment of which independence would be seriously considered. There is evidently a close analogy between this situation and that of an applicant for admission to the bar or a university where the entrance qualifications were stated merely as "preparedness for admission." What is more logical than the suggestion that definite qualifications be set and that it be clearly understood that no proposals for independence will be entertained until it can be reasonably shown that the required standards have been met and a Congressional Commission has passed favorably upon the Filipinos' preparedness for independence? It should not be difficult to set reasonable standards to be attained before there could be any real hope of an independence which would be stable, having permanence and marked by fixness of purpose.

Why not let America's present vague and indefinite, even

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Could Philippines Survive Economically Today if Independent?

Pro

Hon. Manuel Roxas

Speaker, House of Representatives, and Special Commissioner from Philippine Islands

OUR sugar industry is principally in the hands of the Filipinos themselves. Our government bank has financed about six of these sugar mills, the biggest ones in the islands, and I think that they are generally successful. It is our purpose to ultimately allow the planters themselves to own these sugar mills. Every year they devote 25 per cent of their net profit in the purchase of stock in these sugar centrals. So that within 10 or 15 years we believe they will be the absolute owners of these mills.

At present about 65 per cent of our total foreign trade is conducted with the United States.

In case we would lose the free entry of our products into the United States and we would receive for our products imported into this country the same price that we are getting now less the duty which would be imposed upon our products, two of our most important stable products would be affected, namely, sugar and tobacco.

The other products which we import from the Philippines to the United States, for example, hemp and coconut, copra—dried coconut—would be not affected at all, because those products have always been on the free list.

If the products of the Philippines must suffer with the disruption of free-trade relations, I think it will simply mean momentarily. We would be able to readjust our system under which we are growing sugar now to meet those conditions. We would, of course, increase the efficiency in our production and lower the cost of production. We believe that this readjustment could very well come about. There is no reason why Java and Cuba can raise sugar and afford to pay duty thereon and the Philippine Islands cannot.

The solution of this problem is very urgent. The progress and development of our country has been paralyzed. We believe we have reached the maximum degree of economic development under the present status. Why? First, because to develop our country industrially and economically we need the investment of foreign capital, especially American capital. Now, American capital will not seek investment in the Islands until the final status of the Islands is determined one way or another. Capital before it seeks to invest in a foreign country must know the environment, the conditions, what it is liable to meet, what the tariff regulations are going to be. For example, no capital will seek investment in the Philippines until it knows what trade relations will be maintained with foreign countries, and how long will the free-trade relations with the United States be continued.

We have always said that we desired the investment of American capital for the development of our country, to help us develop our country, to finance our industrial and agricultural ventures, but it has been a sad experience for us to find that every dollar of organized American capital invested in our country has increased the volume of opposition to independence. American capital now invested in the Philippines is invested under present conditions, with free-trade relations with the United States. Of course, capital now invested in sugar, for example, will do its very best to avoid a disruption of the present arrangement; whereas capital, after independence, will know there will not exist such free-trade relations, and they will be able to determine

Con

Hon. J. Sloat Fassett

President, Insular Lumber Company

THE Filipino people today enjoy more political privileges and commercial opportunities and social development than any other people in the wide world, with less cost per capita. They are today more independent than any territory of the United States ever was, and they are as independent in all essential respects as any one of the forty-eight states of the Union is today.

It is very possible that what these people really want, if they would only define it, is an opportunity to fill some of the more powerful offices, possibly the governorship and the vice-governorship and the Supreme Court, and complete control of all the legislation. In that event, provided the United States was still to retain its relation of political guardian and friend, it must never be forgotten that we can not assume responsibility for the Filipino people without commensurate power. We must have power commensurate to any responsibilities that we will undertake to assume for the future. That is almost a self-evident proposition, and I haven't the slightest doubt that our Filipino friends would accede to that as a matter of course.

Now, as to complete independence. It seems to me that there are several good, potent reasons why that is or should be an unthinkable proposition. Physically, there are eleven millions of people. Now they have free and unlimited access to the richest and friendliest market in the world. Access to that market conditions the present prosperity and the future prosperity of the Islands. If they are absolutely independent they become an independent nation, and can not continue to have free access to our markets, because of our treaties with other nations, some sixty or eighty of them. There is always a clause called the "most-favored nation" clause, and our Filipino friends would have to avail themselves at once only of such privileges as we give to the other favored nations, because if we continued to give the Philippines free access to our markets, we should have to give all the rest of the world free access to our markets. That would mean industrial suicide for us, which is precisely what complete separation would mean for these Islands.

At present the per capita tax on the Filipino is not quite three gold dollars a year. The per capita tax on the people of the United States is not quite nine dollars gold. The per capita tax on the people of Great Britain is not quite twenty-four dollars a year, and the capita tax on the people of Japan is over six dollars a year, so the Filipino is the least taxed and the most highly favored citizen in the world today. One reason is that the United States Government pays for all the cost of the Army and Navy and the diplomatic and consular corps services, of which the Filipino may freely avail themselves. It seems to me that that should give those who are continually calling for independence, pause.

It is not because the Filipinos are mostly Malays that this condition of things is true, because if today there was not a Malay living in these Islands and these Islands were populated by eleven millions of the best disciplined and ablest Americans, they couldn't stand alone industrially. They couldn't stand the external pressure of competition with Japan, India, the South Americas and the West Indies in all that the Islands could produce. It would be just as impossible for eleven million Americans to be an independent

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The Wood-Forbes Report on the Philippines

Recommendations of the Report

Extracts from Report of U. S. Special Mission to Philippine Islands to U. S. Secretary of War by Maj. Gen. Wood, Chairman, and Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, Oct. 8, 1921.

WE FIND the people happy, peaceful, and in the main prosperous, and keenly appreciative of the benefits of American rule.

We find everywhere among the Christian Filipinos the desire for independence, generally under the protection of the United States. The non-Christians and Americans are for continuance of American control.

We find a general failure to appreciate the fact that independence under the protection of another nation is not true independence.

We find that the Government is not reasonably free from those underlying causes which result in the destruction of government.

We find that a reasonable proportion of officials and employees are men of good character and ability, and reasonably faithful to the trust imposed upon them; but that the efficiency of the public services has fallen off, and that they are now relatively inefficient, due to lack of inspection and to the too rapid transfer of control to officials who have not had the necessary time for proper training.

We find that many Filipinos have shown marked capacity for government service and that the young generation is full of promise; that the civil service laws have in the main been honestly administered, but there is a marked deterioration due to the injection of politics.

We find there is a disquieting lack of confidence in the administration of justice, to an extent which constitutes a menace to the stability of the government.

We find that the people are not organized economically nor from the standpoint of national defense to maintain an independent government.

We find that the legislative chambers are conducted with dignity and decorum and are composed of representative men.

We feel that the lack of success in certain departments should not be considered as proof of essential incapacity on the part of Filipinos, but rather as indicating lack of experience, and opportunity, and especially lack of inspection.

We find that questions in regard to confirmation of appointments might at any time arise which would make a deadlock between the Governor General and the Philippine Senate.

We feel that with all their many excellent qualities, the experience of the past eight years, during which they have had practical autonomy, has not been such as to justify the people of the United States relinquishing supervision of

Commissioner Gabaldon's Reply

Extracts from Speech in U. S. House of Representatives on Jan. 20, 1922, by Hon. Isauro Gabaldon, Resident Commissioner from the Philippines to the U. S.

THE recommendations made by the mission are unsatisfactory to my people. We can reach no other conclusion than that the object of the investigators was to find excuses for delaying independence.

We can only feel that in deciding upon our fitness for independence the members of the mission set an arbitrary qualification that no government on earth can now or ever will be able to meet. If we must wait until we are 100 per cent efficient, which is seemingly the standard the mission would require of us, our prospects are hopeless.

This report does not contain a single justifiable reason for America longer to postpone the keeping of its solemn pledge to us. The Jones law promised us independence upon one condition, the establishment of a stable government. "Stable government" was to be the one and only condition precedent. No other condition or attainment or virtue was to be required. I submit, therefore, that the Wood-Forbes report could have justified the further delaying of independence only by proving that we have not yet established the specified stable government. We today have such a stable government. The report absolutely failed to disprove this fact. As the mission could not successfully meet the real issue involved, it proceeded to ignore it.

New developments in the Philippine situation make the time opportune for action by the American Congress. One of these developments is the signing of the four-power treaty. This treaty means that the four great powers have joined to prevent further encroachments in the Pacific. This means the elimination of the Japanese bugaboo as an important factor in the Philippine independence question.

The four-power treaty is an assurance that if the United States sets up a Philippine republic as the first Christian democracy in the Far East, it will be safe, inasmuch as the four greatest nations on earth will be guaranteeing its integrity.

We have always taken the position that we would be glad to receive independence, either with or without protection, just as it pleased the United States. The recent agitation in the United States and the declarations of the Wood-Forbes report on independence with protection has resulted in the Filipino people uniting on a policy of independence without protection.

I will reply to the four recommendations contained in the Wood-Forbes report in the order in which they are made:

1. The last previous Governor General of the Philippines, who served in that capacity for seven years, and was therefore at least as well qualified to judge conditions as the members of the mission, officially recommended to Congress and the President of the United States "independence now." Delayed independence is certainly a step backward from a position of "independence now." Not only that, but the language of this recommendation does not hold out to the Filipinos any hope for independence at any time.

2. This recommendation, if carried out, would deprive the Filipino people of important participation in their local government. It is a step backward, and would therefore be a serious violation of President Harding's promise of "no backward policies."

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Hon. Jaime C. DeVeyra

and undemanded the American people have thereby lost their right to nationality.

Third, it has been alleged that the finances of the islands under native self-government have been mismanaged. The finances of the Philippine government have been managed with an ability comparable with that displayed in the financial department in any other government in this world. It is not true that there has been extravagance, recklessness, or unauthorized expenditures. The Legislature has increased the appropriations for education, public works, and other necessary activities, but it has never yet begun to touch the real resources of the islands. The tax rate is one of the lowest in the world. Instead of being "bankrupt," as propaganda has proclaimed, these islands are absolutely solvent, filled with untouched riches, and perfectly able to take care of themselves.

Fourth, there is a common misapprehension that, while the United States has done much to spread education in the islands, illiteracy is still very common, and the majority of the people are still virtually in a state of barbarism where they are not actual savages. In the school year of 1920 and 1921 there were enrolled in the public schools of the Philippine Islands close upon 1,000,000 school children, with more than 100,000 more in the private schools. This was an increase of 152,000 over the previous year, or 19 per cent. In 1920 there were 5,944 public schools in the islands, an increase of 981, or 20 per cent, over the previous year. In 1920 the expenditures for public education amounted to 18,420,000 pesos, or more than \$9,000,000, which was an increase of 23 per cent over the previous year. All these figures have since been still further increased, to the honor of the great and efficient Philippine department of public instruction.

The percentage of illiteracy in the Philippine Islands is today very low indeed. It is less than that of Spain, Portugal, and some other European countries, whose right to independence has never been questioned. It is as small as in some sections of this great Union, whose right to self-government has never been impeached. Of the 11,000,000 inhabitants of the Philippine Islands about 10,000,000 are Christians and civilized, and of the remainder, only a small number can now be regarded as still unreached by civilization. The percentage of these is very much smaller than the percentage of the uncivilized people in the American Colonies when their independent nationality was established and acknowledged.—*Extracts from Congressional Record, Feb. 15, 1923.*

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Article in American Chamber of Commerce Journal

absurd, promise be replaced by a practical, precise and workable one along something like the following lines:

If then desired by the Filipino people, independence to be granted as soon as—

(a) The land under cultivation be, say, 60% of the total arable land. (The 1918 census gives 6 million acres cultivated with the total arable land as 20 million acres.)

(b) The country be self-supporting in its vital products. (Practically all the coal used in the Islands and an average of 65,690 tons of rice per year have been imported during the past three years.)

(c) At least 50% of the business of the Islands be capitalized by Filipinos. (It is estimated that over 90% is now in the hands of Americans and foreigners.)

(d) The income of the government, over a period of years, reach a figure sufficient to provide for operating expenses, reasonable progress in public works, an ample redemption fund, necessary military expense, and perhaps, a fund for the gradual liquidation of the amount paid by the United States for the Islands and existing permanent improvements owned by the federal government.

(e) At least 40% of the children of school age be attending properly conducted schools. (The attendance according to the census of 1918 was only 27.8%, 1922 showing an increase which would probably just about represent the natural increase in the number of children.)

(f) That at least 20% of the population of the Islands be able to read a newspaper in some language or dialect. (This would mean 2 million possible readers instead of the estimated 150,000 at present.)

With such (and perhaps other) definite qualifications would the Filipino people not respond, realizing the justice of such requirements and the hopelessness of stability under an independent government unless they were attained? Undreamed of progress would surely be made, with every element of the population including Americans, bending every energy toward the clear-cut goal. An unequivocal promise of independence upon reaching the indicated goal should be made to replace the meaningless Jones Bill promise.

Here, then, is submitted a logical solution of our burning problem which fulfills all requirements—America's promise and the Philippines' need—a definite, stated policy which will unite American and foreign capital with that of the Philippines to produce at the earliest possible moment an economic independence to be followed by political independence.

Congress or a properly constituted commission could definitely set the requirements and determine when they have been fulfilled.—*Extracts.*

Structure of Present Philippine Government

Continued from page 227

regular provinces and the remaining 12 as *special provinces*. The chief executive of a regular province is the provincial governor, who is an elective official. He, together with two other elective members, form the provincial board which constitutes the legislative branch of the provincial government. In the special provinces, with the exception of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes, the provincial governors are appointive officials.

Municipal government.—The chief executive of a municipality is called the municipal president. The municipal council, which is the legislative branch of the municipal government, consists of from 8 to 18 councilors, depending on the size of the municipality. There is a vice-president who substitutes the president during his absence or disability and who is ex-officio member of the council. All these officials are elected by the people.

Hon. Manuel Roxas—*continued from page 237*

whether it will be possible for them to invest there under those circumstances.

These men having capital invested in the Philippines and who are now opposed to our independence for purely economic reasons made those investments fully aware of the Filipinos' aspirations for independence. They also were informed of the promises made in the Jones Law that the Philippines would be granted independence. They have no right to complain.—*Extracts*.

In reply to the statements by those not in sympathy with Philippine Independence to the effect that the Philippine National Bank is so badly mismanaged that it should be closed, the object being to prove Filipino incapacity with regard to management of their finances, my reply consists of the following figures taken from the 1923 Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

This report shows that the Philippine National Bank, far from being in a state of bankruptcy as alleged, declared a net earning for last year amounting to P2,767,599.95, in dollars half this amount, and that the Sugar Centrals financed by the Bank and which are alleged to be the main cause of this alleged state of bankruptcy were able to pay on principal last year the sum of P4,992,749.92 and P2,699,729.34 on interest.

The following table shows in abbreviated form the final result of last year's operation of the Bank:

CENTRAL OFFICE	BRANCHES	TOTAL
Earnings.....	P6,769,014.31	P1,454,064.61
Expenses.....	P4,293,281.59	P1,162,197.38
Net Earnings.....	P2,475,732.72	P 291,867.23
		P2,767,599.95

The item of expenses consists of 56.74% paid on account of interest on deposits, 19.42% for taxes, 16.20% on account of salaries, and 7.64% for other expenses.

Sugar Centrals.—The combined indebtedness of the six sugar centrals was P44,760,741.33 on December 31, 1922, and P39,767,991.41 on December 31, 1923, of a reduction of P4,992,749.92 during the year. At the close of the year, there was P408,268.52 accrued current year interest unpaid which, if deducted from the gross liquidation, will leave P4,584,481.40 net payment on principal. The paid-in capital of the centrals increased from P2,899,645.42 to P4,208,049.68 or P1,308,404.26 due to stock purchases made by planters, in accordance with the existing contracts between the planters, the Philippine National Bank and the Centrals.

Secretary of War Advises Against Immediate Philippine Independence

Continued from page 232

taxation for one year. We find that this relatively immense loss has been of minor interest to the representatives of the Philippine people. There has been no placing of blame or responsibility on any of them. This does not indicate a quickened public opinion such as would be necessary to protect the rights of the people when independent.

Third. The Philippines are making commendable progress in creating a Filipino people which might be assumed to be reasonably free from regional disturbances. This, however, is not a question of a day.

Fourth. Little progress is being made in placing in beneficial use the natural wealth of the islands.

Fifth. There is no disposition to depreciate the really remarkable progress being made in the Philippine Islands in education, in public affairs, and in other fields. The Filipino

Hon. J. Sloat Fassett—*continued from page 237*

nation, protect themselves from within and without and conduct diplomatic and consular relations with the rest of the world successfully, as with the eleven million Malays. Absolute political independence in either case would result in industrial servitude.

Then the question would arise, how is this "complete separation" to be brought about? After all, the United States is the responsible authority. We hold these Islands by as good a title as the Filipinos themselves hold them. They conquered the original inhabitants. Spain came and dominated them; we came and dominated Spain and emancipated them, and we paid a handsome price to Spain. We have spent thousands of American lives and hundreds of millions of American dollars to bring blessing after blessing to these people, opened door after door of opportunity to these people, and sometimes we get a little peevish when all we get in return is a demand for something that will be a ruination to them and destroy all that we have accomplished in twenty-five years. It is up to America to be responsible not only to the real welfare of the Filipino, not only to American honor and the fulfillment of American promises, but we must be responsive to the great forces which rule the world, the opinion of the world, the intelligent and enlightened opinion of all thinking people. To desert these people, even at their own request, would be as base on our part as for a parent to let a baby play with a dynamite bomb.—*Extracts*.

Reply of Philippine Independence Mission to Secretary of War

Continued from page 233

the falling off of the revenues resulting from the post-war crisis.

The Filipinos own 96 per cent of all the farms. In agriculture they have made tremendous strides. In commerce and industry their progress has also been remarkable. Taking all circumstances into consideration, the material advance of the Filipinos has been substantial.

The advantages of free trade with the United States are duly appreciated. But the longer such advantages are received, under the present political uncertainty, the greater will be the problem of readjustment when the time therefor comes. Hence, the imperative need of immediate settlement of the Philippine status.

The Filipino leaders honestly believe that the present Governor General is depriving the Filipino people of their autonomy guaranteed in the act of Congress of August 29, 1916.

The proposition of the Secretary of War that the status quo be continued for 25 years in order to allow American capital to develop the Philippines can not be accepted by the Filipino people because, after such time, American trusts having enormous holdings and interests over there would strenuously work for permanent retention of the archipelago.—*Extracts*.

as yet is almost a negligible quantity in the principal commercial and industrial fields. This is being slowly overcome.

It would be criminal to discourage the aspirations of such people for the independence of their country under the American flag or separated entirely from the United States. It would, however, be a greater crime to sacrifice these people through a mistaken emotionalism.—*Extracts*.

The Supreme Court of the United States

The Supreme Court of the United States convened October, 1923, for the annual session of the Court, which will continue until June, 1924. The 36 weeks of the annual term are divided into 19 weeks of argument, and 17 weeks of recess for the purpose of writing opinions. Since October the following recesses have been taken: Oct. 22-Nov. 12, 1923; Dec. 10, 1923-Jan. 2, 1924; Jan. 28-Feb. 18, Mar. 17-Apr. 7, 1924.

Recent Decisions of National Interest

"Jones Seaman's Act"

The case—No. 369. *Panama Railroad Co., Plaintiff in Error, v. Andrew Johnson. In Error to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit.*

The decision—The judgment [of the lower court upholding the constitutionality of the Jones Seaman's Act of 1920 was] *Affirmed*.

The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Van Devanter, Apr. 7, 1924.

This was an action by a seaman against his employer, the owner of the ship on which he was serving, to recover damages for personal injuries suffered at sea. The action was brought on the common-law side of a District Court of the United States, and the right of recovery was based expressly on sec. 20 of Act of Mar. 4, 1915, as amended by sec. 33 of Act of June 5, 1920, c. 250, 41 Stat. 1007.

A verdict for the plaintiff was returned, and a judgment was entered thereon, which the Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed.

The defendant objects that the statute whereon the plaintiff based his right of action is in conflict with section 2 of Article III of the Constitution, which extends the judicial

power of the United States to "all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction."

The particular grounds on which a conflict with section 2 of Article III is asserted are that the statute enables a seaman asserting a cause of action essentially maritime to withdraw it from the reach of the maritime law and the admiralty jurisdiction, and to have it determined according to the principles of a different system applicable to a distinct and irrelevant field, and also disregards the restriction in respect of uniformity.

Rightly understood the statute neither withdraws injuries to seamen from the reach and operation of the maritime law, nor enables the seamen to do so. On the contrary, it brings into that law new rules drawn from another system and extends to injured seamen a right to invoke, at their election, either the relief accorded by the old rules or that provided by the new rules. The election is between alternatives accorded by the maritime law as modified, and not between that law and some nonmaritime system.—*Extracts*.

Mr. Justice Sutherland did not hear the argument or participate in the decision.

"Long and Short Haul Provisions of I. C. C. Act"

The cases—No. 114. *James C. Davis, as Agent, etc., Petitioner, v. The Portland Seed Co. On Writ of Certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit. No. 122. The San Francisco and Portland Steamship Co., Plaintiff in Error, v. A. J. Parrington. No. 123. James C. Davis, Agent, U. S. Railroad Administration, Plaintiff in Error, v. A. J. Parrington. In Error to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit. No. 209. Great Northern Railway Co., Petitioner, v. McCaul-Dinsmore Company. On Writ of Certiorari to Supreme Court of Minnesota.*

The decision—The judgments below are reversed. The causes will be remanded with appropriate instructions for further proceedings.

The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice McReynolds, Apr. 7, 1924.

The courts below affirmed judgments for the plaintiffs in four separate actions brought to recover alleged overcharges on freight said to have been demanded by the respective carriers in violation of the long and short haul clause, Section 4, Interstate Commerce Act. All the cases involve the same fundamental question of law. The essential charge is that the carrier demanded and received greater

compensation for transporting freight for a shorter distance than its published rate for transporting like property for a longer distance over the same route and in the same direction.

The record shows, we think, that the carrier violated the statute by publishing the lower rate for the longer haul without permission and, *prima facie* at least, incurred the penalties of section 10. Also, it became "liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of *** such violation," together with reasonable counsel fees, as provided by section 8. But mere publication of the forbidden lower rate did not wholly efface the higher intermediate one from the schedule and substitute for all purposes the lower one, as a supplement might have done, without regard to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of either.

After the challenged judgments were entered, *Kansas City Southern Ry. v. Wolf*, 261 U. S. 133, was decided. We adhere to the ruling there announced, and in view of its defenses in these causes based upon prescribed limitations must be determined.—*Extracts*.

Mr. Justice Brandeis dissents.

"Railway Terminals"

The cases—No. 283. *Railroad Commission of California v. Southern Pacific Co. and Southern Pacific Railroad Co. No. 284. Railroad Commission of California v. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. No. 285. Railroad Commission of California v. Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Co. On Writs of Certiorari to Supreme Court of California.*

The decision—The judgment of Supreme Court of California is *Affirmed*.

The opinion was delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Taft, Apr. 7, 1924.

The question is whether the State Railway Commission of California has power to require the [above Railroad

Companies] to build an interstate union depot in the city of Los Angeles.

The Supreme Court of the State held that the order [to build a union terminal] was beyond the power of the State Railway Commission, because the subject matter was committed to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Transportation Act of 1920.

It is obvious *** that Congress intended to place under the superintending and fostering direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission all increased facilities in the matter of distribution of cars and equipment and in joint terminals, in the exchange of interstate traffic and passengers between

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Congress Proceeds with President's Recommendations—continued from page 220

World Court

"Pending before the Senate is a proposal that this Government give its support to the Permanent Court of International Justice. I commend it to the favorable consideration of the Senate, with the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the League of Nations."

Apr. 18. The Foreign Relations Committee designated a subcommittee to conduct hearings on the proposal for the United States' participation in the International Court of Justice. The subcommittee consists of five members with Senator Pepper, Pa., R., as chairman. Senator Pepper announced April 30 as a tentative date for the beginning of the hearings and stated that he proposed to complete the hearings within ten days.

There are before the Senate Committee the proposal sent to the Senate on Feb. 24, 1923, by President Harding and three resolutions proposing the entry of the United States in the World Court (S. Res. 32, 36, King, Utah, D., and S. Res. 29, Lenroot, Wis., R.) introduced in the present Congress.

Reclamation

"Occupants of our reclamation projects are in financial difficulties. Relief should be granted by definite authority of law."

Apr. 7. The bill (S. 1631, Phipps, Colo., R.) to defer the dates of payment of reclamation charges was amended and passed by the House.

Apr. 9. The Senate disagreed to the House amendments and accordingly conferees were appointed by both Houses on Apr. 11. No report has been made to date (Apr. 21).

Apr. 12. Secretary of the Interior Work announced that the Special Advisory Committee on Reclamation which he had appointed last October had submitted its report. The report covers the entire history of reclamation in the United States, and urges a complete revision of the Government's reclamation program; involving charging off as a total loss \$27,391,146 of the approximately \$150,000,000 invested, and providing relief measures for farmers and protection of further federal expenditures. The principal recommendation of the committee of which Dr. Elwood Mead, recently named commissioner of reclamation, is a member, is that repayment of construction costs in irrigation works be based on the actual crop production of the farm lands rather than the present system of a fixed percentage of the construction costs per acre.

The report was transmitted to the President for his consideration, with a view to making recommendations to Congress.

Child Labor

"For purposes of national unity we ought to provide by constitutional amendment and appropriate legislation for a limitation of child labor."

Mar. 28. The House Judiciary Committee formally reported without change the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 184, Foster, Ohio, R.) to amend the U. S. Constitution to enable Congress to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of children under eighteen years of age. Majority and minority reports were submitted. Report No. 395, Parts 1 and 2.

Apr. 15. Mr. Shortridge, Calif., R., Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, favorably reported with amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1, Shortridge) to amend the Constitution to give Congress power to regulate the labor of children. Report No. 406. The resolution as reported is identical in text with the House measure (H. J. Res. 184).

Prohibition

*"The prohibition amendment to the Constitution requires Congress and the President to provide adequate laws to prevent its violation. * * * To prevent smuggling, the Coast Guard should be greatly strengthened."*

Mar. 26. The bill (H. R. 6815, Winston, Mass., R.) authorizing a temporary increase in the U. S. Coast Guard for law enforcement and to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Department of Treasury for use of the Coast Guard such vessels of the Navy as can be spared, was passed by the Senate with an amendment relating to the status of members of Naval Reserve Force temporarily appointed in the Coast Guard Service, which was agreed to by the House on April 5.

Apr. 15. At the request of the House (H. Con. Res. 20) the measure was returned by the President for correction. The correct enrollment was adopted by the House (H. Con. Res. 21) on Apr. 15 and by the Senate on Apr. 16.

Alaskan Fisheries

"If our Alaskan fisheries are to be saved from destruction, there must be further legislation."

Mar. 24. A bill to provide for the protection of the Alaskan fisheries (H. R. 8143) was reported from the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries by Mr. White, Me., R., Report No. 357. This measure was a substitute bill for H. R. 2714 originally introduced by Mr. White.

Apr. 9. H. R. 8143 was amended and passed by the House. The measure is now before the Senate Committee on Commerce.

Important Facts About the Philippines

Area: 114,400 squares miles.

Population: (Census of 1918), 10,314,310.

Estimated population for 1924, 11,541,831.

Population divided as to nationality (1918 census).

Filipinos.....	9,429,857
Americans.....	5,574
Japanese.....	7,806
Spaniards.....	3,945
Other Foreigners.....	46,512

Population classified as to religion (1918 census).

Christians.....	9,381,357
(Roman Catholics, 9,181,357; Protestants, 200,000)	

Non-Christians.....	932,953
(Mohammedans, Buddhists, Pagans.)	

Literacy: Percentage of literacy (Census of 1918)..... 54%
Estimated percentage of literacy for 1924..... 60%

Recent Government Publications of General Interest

The following publications issued by various departments of the Government may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Agriculture

EFFECTS OF SELECTION ON THE YIELD OF A CROSS BETWEEN VARIETIES OF CORN; by Frederick D. Richey. (Department Bulletin no. 1209.) Price, 5 cents.

Results of mass selection, results of selection within self-fertilized lines.

ERADICATION OF BERMUDA GRASS; by Albert A. Hansen. (Farmers' Bulletin no. 945, reprint.) Price, 5 cents.

Identification, varieties, methods of eradication or control, etc.

Bees

GROWTH AND FEEDING OF HONEYBEE LARVAE; by James A. Nelson, and others. (Department Bulletin no. 1222.) Price, 10 cents.

Bricks

EQUALIZER APPARATUS FOR TRANSVERSE TESTS OF BRICKS; by H. L. Whittemore. (Standards Technologic Paper no. 251.) Price, 10 cents.

A. S. T. M. apparatus, equalizer apparatus, comparative tests of apparatus, with summary.

Census

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1921, THE LEATHER INDUSTRIES. Price, 10 cents.

Assignment of establishment to industries, comparability of earlier statistics, comparison of preceding years, quantities of products, etc.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, State Compendium, Arizona. Price, 15 cents.

Statistics of population, occupations, agriculture, irrigation, manufactures, and mines and quarries for the State, counties and cities.

MORTGAGES ON HOMES. (Census Monographs II.) Price, \$1.25.

Report on the results of the inquiry as to the mortgage debt on homes other than farm homes at the Fourteenth Census, 1920.

Congressional Directory

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY, 68th Congress, 1st Session, January 1924. Price, 60 cents.

Contains names and addresses of Senators, members of the House of Representatives, Cabinet officers, judiciary, ranking Army and Navy officers, and important officers of the executive departments and bureaus.

Cotton

DUSTING COTTON FROM AIRPLANES; by B. R. Coad, and others. (Department Bulletin no. 1204.) Price, 10 cents.

Use of airplanes in applying insecticides, dust hopper construction, field dusting studies, cost of operation.

Drainage Assessments

DRAINAGE DISTRICT ASSESSMENTS, A Study of Present Practices in Assessing Benefits Under the State Drainage laws; by George R. Boyd, and others. (Department Bulletin no. 1207.) Price, 10 cents.

Drainage assessment laws, benefits, maintenance assessments, etc.

Education

EDUCATION TESTS; by Stephen S. Colvin. (Education Bureau Bulletin 1923, no. 57.) Price, 5 cents.

Development of mental testing, the Binet tests, Army Alpha tests, Army Beta tests, recent group tests, etc.

SCHOOLS AND CLASSES FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND SUBNORMAL CHILDREN, 1922. (Education Bureau Bulletin no. 59, 1923.) Price, 5 cents.

Electrical Instruments

A NEW ELECTRICAL TELEMETER; by Burton McCollum and others. (Standards Bureau Technologic Paper no. 247.) Price, 15 cents.

Construction and testing of carbon resistor elements, field and laboratory tests, practical applications, with summary.

Food Value

DIGESTIBILITY OF RAW STARCHES AND CARBOHYDRATES; by C. F. Langworthy, and others. (Department Bulletin no. 1213.) Price, 5 cents.

Experiments with raw cornstarch, wheat starch, rice starch, potato starch, etc.

MILK AND ITS USES IN THE HOME. (Farmers' Bulletin no. 1359.) Price, 5 cents.

Composition and food value of milk, digestion of milk, milk for in-

fants, pasturization of milk, care of milk in the home, use of milk in cooking, etc.

Fuel

COMPARATIVE TESTS OF BY-PRODUCTS COKE AND OTHER FUEL FOR HOUSE-HEATING BOILERS; by Henry Kreisinger, and others. (Mines Technical Paper no. 315.) Price, 15 cents.

Summary of results, description of boilers, publications on coal as boiler fuel, etc.

Gas

THERMAL-CONDUCTIVITY METHOD FOR THE ANALYSIS OF GASES; by P. E. Palmer and E. R. Weaver. (Standards Technologic Paper no. 249.) Price, 10 cents.

Results obtained in actual application of the method, details of construction, calibration, and care of apparatus employed.

Horticulture

DISEASES AND INSECTS OF GARDEN VEGETABLES; by W. W. Gilbert. (Farmers' Bulletin no. 1371.) Price, 10 cents.

General crop pests, miscellaneous control methods.

THE PEAR AND HOW TO GROW IT; by G. B. Brackett. (Farmers' Bulletin no. 482, reprint.) Price, 5 cents.

Dwarf and standard trees, propagation, fertilizers, selection of trees, cultivation, with illus.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE, EASTERN UNITED STATES; by George M. Darrow. (Farmers' Bulletin no. 1028, reprint.) Price, 5 cents.

Extent of strawberry shipments, where to grow strawberries, care during first summer, fertilizers, etc.

TREES FOR TOWN AND CITY STREETS; by Furman Lloyd Mulford. (Farmers' Bulletin no. 1308, reprint.) Price, 5 cents.

Hosiery

A STANDARD METHOD OF MEASURING THE SIZE OF HOSIERY. (Bureau of Standards Circular no. 149.) Price, 5 cents.

Methods used by nine different manufacturers.

Intestinal Parasites

STUDIES ON VARIOUS INTESTINAL PARASITES (Especially Amoebae) of Man; by William C. Beock and Ch. Wardell Stiles. (Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin no. 133.) Price, 25 cents.

Geographic distribution of cases of infections in U. S.

Live Stock

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE; by John R. Mohler. (Farmers' Bulletin no. 666, reprint.) Price, 5 cents.

Losses, disease in other countries, symptoms, diagnosis, prevention and eradication, foot-and-mouth disease in man.

Maple Sirup

PRODUCTION OF MAPLE SIRUP AND SUGAR; by A. Hugh Bryan. (Farmers' Bulletin no. 1366.) Price, 5 cents.

Sugar groves, tapping the trees, care of apparatus, marketing, etc.

Marketing

MARKETING SOUTHERN-GROWN SWEET POTATOES; by George O. Gatlin. (Department Bulletin no. 1206.) Price, 10 cents.

The sweet-potato industry, storage facilities, grading, packing, containers, advertising, with recommendations.

MARKETING POULTRY; by Rob R. Slocum. (Farmers' Bulletin no. 1377.) Price, 5 cents.

Transportation, seasonal production, the part cold storage plays, market grades and quotations, marketing poultry alive, killing and dressing poultry, etc.

Molasses

SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL METHODS FOR THE UTILIZATION OF MOLASSES. (Standards Circular no. 145.) Price, 15 cents.

Patent outline and summary, patent systems of various countries, tabulation of patents, etc.

Plant Parasites

THE STEM NEMATODE TYLENCHUS DISEASE ON WILD HOSTS IN THE NORTHWEST; by G. H. Godfrey, and others. (Department Bulletin no. 1229.) Price, 5 cents.

Covers symptoms, distribution, inoculation experiments, with summary and literature cited.

Public Finance

CHILEAN PUBLIC FINANCE; by Charles A. McQueen. (Special Agents Series no. 224.) *Price*, 15 cents.
Revenue of expenditures, public debt, Chilean currency and exchange, banking, transportation and communication, etc.

Radio Industry

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ON THE RADIO INDUSTRY. *Price*, 40 cents.
Development of industry, control of patents, practices relating to manufacture and sale of radio apparatus, list of tables, exhibits, etc.

Radio Signals

A DIRECTIVE TYPE OF RADIO BEACON AND ITS APPLICATION TO NAVIGATION; by F. H. Engel and F. W. Dunmore. (Standards Scientific Paper no. 480.) *Price*, 5 cents.
Principle of operation, preliminary experiments conducted at the Bureau of Standards, experiments conducted at McCook field, with summary.

Resistance

MEASUREMENT OF LOW RESISTANCE BY MEANS OF THE WHEATSTONE BRIDGE; by Frank Wenner, and Alva Smith. (Bureau of Standards Scientific Paper no. 481.) *Price*, 5 cents.
Necessity for definite terminals, bridge arrangement, primary measurement, etc.

Salton Sea Region

THE SALTON SEA REGION, CALIFORNIA; by John S. Brown. (Water-Supply Paper no. 497.) *Price*, 50 cents.
Climate, flora, physiography, drainage, mineral resources, suggestions to travelers, etc., with illustrations.

Soil Surveys

SOIL SURVEY OF GENESEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN; by B. D. Gilbert. *Price*, 15 cents.
Area, climate, agriculture, and soils, with summary.
SOIL SURVEY OF PERRY COUNTY, ARKANSAS; by E. B. Deeter, and others. *Price*, 25 cents.
Area, climate, agriculture, and soils, with summary.
SOIL SURVEY OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI; by H. H. Krusekopf, and others. *Price*, 25 cents.
Area, climate, agriculture, and soils, with summary.
ESTIMATION OF COLLOIDAL MATERIAL IN SOILS BY ABSORPTION; by P. L. Gile, and others. (Department Bulletin no. 1193.) *Price*, 5 cents.
Previous methods of estimating colloidal material in soils, with summary and literature cited.
SOIL SURVEY OF THE BRAWLEY AREA, CALIFORNIA; by A. E. Kocher, and others. *Price*, 25 cents.
Alkali, irrigation, and drainage, illus. and map.
SOIL SURVEY OF DICKINSON COUNTY, IOWA; by J. Ambrose Elwell, and others. *Price*, 15 cents.
SOIL SURVEY OF DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA; by J. O. Veatch, and others. *Price*, 25 cents.
SOIL SURVEY OF LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI; by William DeYoung and others. *Price*, 25 cents.
SOIL SURVEY OF ONSLOW COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA; by R. C. Jurney, and others. *Price*, 25 cents.

Sorgo-Sirup

SORG-SIRUP MANUFACTURE; by A. Hugh Bryan, and others. (Farmers' Bulletin no. 1389.) *Price*, 5 cents.
Culture of sorgo, economic considerations, etc.

Standard Specifications

RECOMMENDED SPECIFICATIONS FOR QUICKLIME AND HYDRATED LIME FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SAND-LIME AND BRICK. (Bureau of Standards Circular no. 150.) *Price*, 5 cents.

Requirements, sampling and testing, etc.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATION FOR SCOURING COMPOUNDS FOR FLOORS, (a) and (b), and Soap Scouring Compound, (c). (Bureau of Standards Circular no. 131, reprint.) *Price*, 5 cents.

Covers sampling, laboratory examination, reagents.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATION FOR TITANIUM PIGMENT, DRY AND PASTE. (Standards Circular no. 163.) *Price*, 5 cents.

U. S. Supreme Court

UNITED STATES REPORTS, Vol. 262, Cases Adjudged in the Supreme Court, at October Term, 1922, from April 10, 1923, to and Including June 11, 1923. *Price*, \$2.50.

Wall Plaster

WALL PLASTER, ITS INGREDIENTS, PREPARATION AND PROPERTIES. (Bureau of Standards Circular no. 151.) *Price*, 15 cents.
Furring, preparation of a masonry wall, lath, plastering materials, etc.

Warehouse Regulations

REGULATIONS OF SEC'Y OF AGRICULTURE UNDER U. S. WAREHOUSE ACT OF AUG. 11, 1916, AS AMENDED, Regulations for Peanut Warehouses. (Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 18.) *Price*, 5 cents.

Regulations for warehouses storing farmers' stock peanuts.

Waterproofing Materials

EXPOSURE TESTS ON COLORLESS WATERPROOFING MATERIALS; by D. W. Kessler. (Standards Technologic Paper no. 248.) *Price*, 15 cents.

Composition of materials, appearance of treatments on limestone, tests for rate of drying on treated specimens, with conclusions.

Weights and Measures

LEGAL WEIGHTS (in Pounds) per Bushel of Various Commodities. (Standards Circular no. 10, reprint.) *Price*, 5 cents.

Commodities for which bushel weights have been established in not more than three states, analysis of the degree of uniformity in weight, etc.

Wood

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF WOODS GROWN IN UNITED STATES; by J. A. Newlin, and others. (Department Bulletin no. 556, reprint.) *Price*, 10 cents.

Scope and methods of experiments, data on green timber, glossary, list of publications and papers dealing with mechanical properties of timber, etc.

PULP-WOOD CONSUMPTION AND WOOD-PULP PRODUCTION. (Census Bureau.) *Price*, 5 cents.

Consumption, production, imports and exports, with tables.

Zoning Regulations

A STANDARD STATE ZONING ENABLING ACT UNDER WHICH MUNICIPALITIES MAY ADOPT ZONING REGULATIONS. (Bureau of Standards.) *Price*, 5 cents.

The Supreme Court of the United States

Continued from page 241

"Railway Terminals"

railways so as to make it prompt and continuous. It not only provides for the temporary expropriation of terminals and main track of one railway to the common use of one or more other railways in an emergency but it also contemplates the compulsory sharing of one company's terminals with one or more companies as a permanent arrangement. This is a drastic limitation of a carrier's control and use of its own property in order to secure convenience and dispatch for the whole shipping and travelling public in interstate com-

merce. It gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power and duty where the public interest requires, to make out of what is the passenger and freight station of one interstate carrier, a union station or depot.

Until the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have acted the respondent railways can not be required to provide a new interstate union station and to extend their main tracks thereto as ordered by the State Railroad Commission.—*Extracts*.

Irrigation and Reclamation Committee—contd. from page 222
To provide for storage or waters of Pecos River. Intr. Apr. 8; S. 3041; Bursum, N. M., R.

Judiciary Committee

Rel. to actions on account of death or personal injury in places under U. S. jurisdiction. Passed Mar. 14; In House refd. to Judcy. Com. Mar. 17; S. 314; Walsh, Mont., D.

To amend practice and procedure in Fed. courts. Amended and passed Mar. 28; Refrd. to House Judcy. Com. Apr. 10; S. 624; Caraway, Ark., D.

To fix terms of U. S. distr. courts in western distr. of Va. Reptd. Apr. 3; S. 1609; Glass, Va., D.

To provide for apptmt. of a court reporter by each judge of U. S. distr. court, fixing their salaries, duties, etc. Reptd. Apr. 1; S. 1639; Johnson, Minn., Farmer-Labor.

To define jurisdiction of circuit courts of appeals and of Supreme Court. Reptd. Apr. 8; S. 2060; Cummins, Iowa, R.

To detach Jim Hogg County from Corpus Christi div. and attach it to Laredo div. of southern judic. dist. of Texas. Reptd. Mar. 24; Passed House Mar. 25; Approved Apr. 3; S. 2625; Sheppard, Tex., D.

To amend act of 1917 authorizing insurances cos. and assns. and beneficiary societies to file bills of interpleader. Intr. Mar. 14; S. 2335; Pepper, Pa., R.

Defining rights of alien administrators and others to bring actions in Fed. courts of U. S. Intr. Mar. 20; S. 2872; Keyes, N. H., R.

To limit liability of U. S. in cases of breached, terminated, or suspended World War contracts. Intr. Mar. 25; S. 2927; McKellar, Tenn., D.

To require registration of lobbyists, etc. Intr. Mar. 26; S. 2936; Caraway, Ark., D.

To amend natl. prohib. act. Intr. Mar. 31; S. 2965; Bruce, Md., D.

Rel. to acceptance of publications for transmission in the mails under certain conditions. Intr. Apr. 3; S. 3002; Owen, Okla., D.

Designating New Mex. as a judic. district. Intr. Apr. 7; S. 3023; Bursum, N. M., R.

To amend Jud. Code, as amended. Intr. Apr. 7; S. 3038; Cameron, Ariz., R.

Rel. to examination of witnesses in suits in equity in U. S. courts. Intr. Apr. 8; S. 3049; Pepper, Pa., R.

Requesting consent of Congress to boundary agreement between New York and Conn. Intr. Apr. 10; S. 3058; Brandegee, Conn., R.

To fix salaries of officers and employees of Court of Appeals of D. C., Supreme Court of D. C., U. S. Court of Claims, and U. S. Court of Customs Appeals. Intr. Apr. 15; S. 3103; Brandegee, Conn., R.

To amend U. S. Constitution to regulate child labor. Reptd. with admtd. Apr. 15; S. J. Res. 1; Shortridge, Cal., R.

To amend Constitution fixing commencement of terms of President, Vice-Pres. and Members of Congress, etc. Passed Mar. 18; Refrd. to House Com. on Elect. of Pres., Vice-Pres., etc. Mar. 19; S. J. Res. 22; Norris, Nebr., R.

To amend Constitution rel. to adoption of amendments thereto. Intr. Mar. 28; S. J. Res. 109; Wadsworth, N. Y., R.

Library Committee

For erecting monument to symbolize natl. game of baseball. Reptd. Mar. 20; Passed Apr. 2; Refrd. to House Libry. Com. Apr. 4; S. J. Res. 7; Pepper, Pa., R.

Military Affairs Committee

To give military status, etc. to members of Russian Railway Service Corp. Passed Mar. 14; In House refd. to Milty. Affrs. Com. Mar. 17; S. 1557; Lenroot, Wis., R.

To validate payment of commutation under act of April 16, 1918, and of allowances under act of June 10, 1922. Reptd. with admtd. Mar. 14; Passed Mar. 28; Refrd. to House Milty. Affrs. Com. Mar. 29; Refrd. to Senate Apr. 2; S. 2299; Wadsworth, N. Y., R.

To amend sec. 2 of legis., execu. and judic. appn. act. of July 31, 1894. Reptd. Mar. 14; Passed Mar. 28; Refrd. to House Milty. Affrs. Com. Mar. 29; Reptd. Apr. 12; S. 2450; Wadsworth, N. Y., R.

To authorize Secy. of War to convey to States, Govt. roads to natl. cemeteries and natl. milty. parks, etc. Passed Mar. 14; In House refd. to Milty. Affrs. Com. Mar. 17; S. 2745; Wadsworth, N. Y., R.

To regulate recovery of allotments and allowances paid designated beneficiaries. Passed Mar. 14; In House refd. to World War Vet. Legis. Com. Mar. 17; S. 2746; Wadsworth, N. Y., R.

To define status of retired officers of Regular Army, detailed as professors and assts. profs., at educ. institutions. Intr. Mar. 19; S. 2865; Spencer, Mo., R.

To amend sec. 9 of "Act to increase efficacy of commissioned and enlisted personnel of Army, Navy, Mar. Corps, Coast Guard Coast and Geod. Survey, and Public Health Service. Intr. Mar. 21; S. 2894; Elkins, W. Va., R.

To authorize temporary exec. disposition of services of officers sub-ject to Exec. control. Intr. Apr. 4; S. 3007; Wadsworth, N. Y., R.

To make available an officer of Army for service in charge of public bldgs. and grounds in D. C. Intr. Apr. 8; S. 3042; Wadsworth, N. Y., R.

To relieve members of Officers' Reserve Corps from provisions of secs. 109 and 113 of "Act to codify, revise, and amend penal laws of U. S." of Mar. 4, 1909. Intr. Apr. 10; S. 3071; Shortridge, Calif., R.

To amend national defense act as amended by act of June 4, 1920. Intr. Apr. 11; S. 3075; Wadsworth, N. Y., R.

To authorize Secy. of War to lease to New Orleans Assn. of Commerce, New Orleans Q. M. Depot, Unit No. 2. Passed Mar. 14; In House refd. to Milty. Affrs. Com. Mar. 17; Passed Apr. 4; S. J. Res. 72; Ransdell, La., D.

To modify contracts entered into for sale of boats, barges, etc., intended for operation upon N. Y. State Barge Canal. Intr. Mar. 21; S. J. Res. 102; Wadsworth, N. Y., R.

To authorize President to detail an officer of Corps of Engineers as Dir. of Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Intr. Mar. 24; Reptd. Mar. 31; Passed Apr. 3; Refrd. to House Milty. Affrs. Com. Apr. 4; S. J. Res. 105; Wadsworth, N. Y., R.

Mines and Mining Committee

To authorize payment of claims under provisions of War minerals relief act. Reptd. Mar. 21; Passed Apr. 15; S. 2797; Oddie, Nev., R.

Naval Affairs Committee

To fix salaries of officers and members of U. S. park police force, D. C. Intr. Mar. 17; S. 2849; Ball, Del., R.

To authorize Secy. of Navy to accept certain lands in Pensacola, Fla., to assure suitable water supply for U. S. Naval Station. Intr. Mar. 25; Reptd. Apr. 10; S. 2928; Fletcher, Fla., D.

To amend certain acts rel. to promotion of officers of the line of the Navy by selection. Intr. Apr. 1; S. 2980; King, Utah, D.

Patents Committee

For registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, etc. Intr. Mar. 25; S. 2920; Bruce, Md., D.

To amend sec. 1 of copyright act of Mar. 4, 1909. Intr. Apr. 11; S. 3078; Dill, Wash., D.

To amend patent and trade-mark laws. Intr. Apr. 15; S. 3098; Ernst, Ky., R.

To prevent fraud, deception, etc., in connection with business before U. S. Patent Office. Intr. Apr. 15; S. 3099; Ernst, Ky., R.

Pensions Committee

To grant pensions to veterans or dependents, Civil, Mexican, War of 1812 and certain Indian Wars. Passed Apr. 1; Refrd. to House Inv. Pens. Com. Apr. 2; Reptd. Apr. 5; S. 5; Bursum, N. M., R.

To amend act of Sept. 22, 1922, "for applicability of pension laws to persons not entitled to benefits of Art. III of war risk insurance act." Passed Mar. 14; In House refd. to Pens. Com. Mar. 17; Reptd. Apr. 2; S. 2154; Bursum, N. M., R.

To increase pensions of persons who served Army, Navy or Marine Corps, Civil War, and dependents. Intr. Mar. 14; S. 2828; McKinley, Ill., R.

To pension blind or partially blind children of persons who served in U. S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in Civil War. Intr. Mar. 22; S. 2910; Walsh, Mass., D.

Post Office and Post Roads Committee

To prescribe certain qualifications of postmasters of 1st, 2nd and 3d class offices. Reptd. Apr. 9; S. 819; Fletcher, Fla., D.

To authorize Postmaster Gen. to experiment in shipping farm products in rural mail. Passed Mar. 14; Refd. to House P. O. and P. Rds. Com. Mar. 17; Reptd. Apr. 11; S. 2111; Harris, Ga., D.

Providing that postage on unpaid letters of 1st class be paid upon delivery. Reptd. Apr. 9; S. 2513; Moses, N. H., R.

To amend Act to reclassify postmasters and employees of Postal Service of June 5, 1920. Intr. Apr. 2; S. 2991; Lodge, Mass., R.

Privileges and Elections Committee

Proposing amendment to election laws rel. to campaign expenditures. Intr. Apr. 10; S. Res 209; Walsh, Mont., D.

Public Buildings and Grounds Committee

Rel. to officers in charge of public bldgs. and grounds in D. C. Passed Mar. 27; Refd. to House Pub. Bldgs. and Grds. Com. Mar. 28; S. 1918; Fernald, Me., R.

For appn. for medical school for Howard University. Intr. Mar. 13; S. 2820; Phipps, Colo., R.

Public Lands and Surveys Committee

To amend sec. 2 of Act to provide stock-raising homesteads, etc., approved Dec. 29, 1916; Reptd. with admtds. in House Apr. 4; S. 381; Jones, N. M., D.

For use of Fort Duchesne Res., Utah, as branch agric. college. Reptd. with admtd. Mar. 21; Passed Apr. 2; Refrd. to House Milty. Affrs. Com. Apr. 4; Reref'd. to Pub. Lds. Com. Apr. 8; S. 667; Smoot, Utah, R.

To establish Utah Natl. Park, Utah. Reptd. Mar. 21; Passed Apr. 2; Refrd. to House Publ. Lds. Com. Apr. 4; S. 668; Smoot, Utah, R.

For addition of lands to Medicine Bow Natl. Forest, Wyo. Passed

Public Lands and Surveys Committee—*contd.*

Mar. 14; In House refd. to Publ. Lds. Com. Mar. 17; S. 699; Kendrick, Wyo., D.

To amend act admitting New Mex. into the Union, rel. to use of public lands. Reptd. with amdt. Apr. 2; Passed Apr. 3; Refrd. to House Pub. Lds. Com. Apr. 4; S. 1660; Bursum; N. M., R.

For acquisition by U. S. of lands within Taos County, N. Mex., by exchanging therefor timber or lands within any natl. forest in New Mexico. Reptd. with amdt. Mar. 22; S. 1762; Bursum, N. M., R.

To transfer jurisdiction over portion of Ft. Keogh Milty. Res., Mont. from Dept. of Inter. to Dept. of Agric. for experiments in stock raising, etc. Reptd. Mar. 28; Passed Apr. 3; Refrd. to House Pub. Lds. Com. Apr. 4; Passed Apr. 7; S. 2690; Walsh, Mont., D.

Validating certain applications for, and entries of public lands, etc. Intr. Mar. 31; Reptd. Apr. 11; S. 2975; Ladd, N. D., R.

To extend homestead laws to allow certain credit in lieu of permanent improvements for period of enlistment to mil. and naval forces. Intr. Apr. 1, S. 2979; Bursum, N. M., R.

To promote mining of potash on the public domain. Intr. Apr. 3; Reref. from Agric. and Forst. Com. Apr. 7; S. 3005; Ladd, N. D., R.

For acquisition by U. S. of Las Trampas grant, by exchanging therefor timber, within natl. forest in New Mex. Intr. Apr. 7; S. 3024; Bursum, N. M., R.

To change name of "Mt. Rainier" to "Mt. Tacoma," etc. Reptd. Mar. 15; S. J. Res. 64; Dill, Wash., D.

Directing Secy. of Interior to withhold his approval of adjustment of No. Pacific land grants. Reptd. Mar. 31; S. J. Res. 82; Lenroot, Wis., R.

For extension of time to entrymen on Fort Assiniboin abandoned milty. res. in Mont. Reptd. Apr. 11; S. J. Res. 90; Ladd, N. D., R.

Rules Committee

Rel. to broadcasting by radio, proceedings of Congress. Intr. Mar. 27; Over under rule; Refrd. to Rules Com. Mar. 28; S. Res. 197; Howell, Nebr., R.

Territories and Insular Possessions Committee

To amend organic act of Porto Rico, rel. to election of Governor, etc. Reptd. with amdt. Apr. 7; S. 2448; King, Utah., D.

To amend "Act to provide civil govt. for Porto Rico," rel. to salaries of Govt. officials. Reptd. with amdt. Mar. 26; Passed Apr. 2; Reconsidered, amended Apr. 4; Refrd. to House Ins. Affairs Com. Apr. 5; S. 2573; Willis, Ohio, R.

Measures Not Referred to Committee

Requesting Secy. of State to furnish information rel. to loan by Amer. bankers to France, and any proposed adjustment of French debt to U. S. On table Mar. 14; S. Res. 191; Shipstead, Minn., Farmer-Labor.

Directing I. C. C. to ascertain from State authorities assessed valuation as used for taxation purposes, of railroad properties. Intr. Mar. 27; Over under rule; agreed to Mar. 28; S. Res. 199; Dill, Wash., D.

Requesting President to ask for resignation of Mr. Roosevelt, Asst. Secy. of Navy. Intr. Mar. 31; On table; S. Res. 201; Dill, Wash., D.

Discharging special committee to investigate Bur. of Internal Rev. from further consideration of the matter under inquiry. Over under rule, Apr. 10; S. Res. 210, Watson, Ind., R.

To expunge from record of Senate, message from President and letter from Secretary of Treasury. On table Apr. 12; S. Res. 213; Reed, Mo., D.

House Measures

Agriculture Committee

To provide for protection of forest lands, reforestation, extension, etc. Reptd. Apr. 3; H. R. 4830; Clarke, N. Y., R.

To establish dairy bureau in Dept. of Agric. Reptd. Mar. 29; Passed Apr. 7; Refrd. to Senate Agric. and Forst. Com. Apr. 8; H. R. 7113; Haugen, Ia., R.

To promote equality between agric. and other commodities, to provide for an export corporation, etc. Intr. Mar. 18; H. R. 8021; Rubey, Mo., R.

To encourage agric. cooperative associations, etc. Intr. Mar. 21; H. R. 8108; Aswell, La., D.

To prevent sale of cotton and grain in future markets. Intr. Mar. 25; H. R. 8205; Reed, Ark., D.

To amend "Act authorizing Secy. of Agric. to issue certain reports rel. to cotton." Intr. Mar. 26; H. R. 8231; Aswell, La., D.

For investigation of fungous diseases in redwood forests. Intr. Mar. 29; H. R. 8307; Lea, Calif., D.

To authorize Secy. of Agric. to purchase, store, and sell wheat, and to stabilize wheat values, etc. Intr. Mar. 31; H. R. 8330; Little, Kans., R.

To authorize designation of deputy fiscal or disbursing agents in Dept. of Agric. outside of Washington. Intr. Apr. 2; H. R. 8372; Haugen, Ia., R.

To amend plant quarantine act of Aug. 20, 1912. Intr. Apr. 2; H. R. 8374; Brand, Ga., D.

To establish standard weights for loaves of bread. Intr. Apr. 11; H. R. 8615; Brand, Ohio, R.

To prevent sale of cotton and grain in future markets. Intr. Apr. 11; H. R. 8617; Brand, Ga., D.

To establish in Dept. of Agric. an inspection, classification, and certification service of agricultural products of U. S. Intr. Apr. 14; H. R. 8660; Buchanan, Tex., D.

To establish a Fed. system for cooperative marketing of agric. products, etc. Intr. Apr. 15; H. R. 8679; Williams, Mich., R.

To authorize Secy. of Agric. to purchase wheat at farmer's home market town, instead of on Chicago Bd. of Trade, and to store, sell, and export that wheat. Intr. Apr. 15; H. R. 8688; Little, Kans., R.

To authorize President to invite foreign govt. to a world's poultry congress. Reptd. Mar. 29; H. J. Res. 189; Haugen, Ia., R.

For relief of boll weevil, and stricken farm areas of Okla. Reptd. Apr. 3; H. J. Res. 202; McKeown, Okla., D.

To investigate cotton trade and to aid cooperative marketing. Intr. Mar. 19; H. J. Res. 224; Aswell, La., D.

For conference of State governors rel. to lessening burdens of taxation on agric. lands. Intr. Apr. 8; H. J. Res. 238; Romjue, Mo., D.

Appropriations Committee

Making apprs. for Treas. and P. O. Depts. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. Conf. rept. agreed to Mar. 31; Approved Apr. 4; Pub. Law No. 68; H. R. 6349.

Making apprs. for Navy Dept. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925.

Passed Mar. 22; Refrd. to Senate Apprns. Com. Mar. 22; Reptd. Apr. 9; H. R. 6820.

Making apprs. to supply deficiencies for 1924. Passed Mar. 14; Reptd. to Senate Apprns. Com. Mar. 15; Reptd. Mar. 20; Passed Mar. 22; Conf. rept. agreed to Mar. 28; Approved Apr. 2; Pub. Law No. 66; H. R. 7449.

Making apprs. for War Dept. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. Reptd. Mar. 13; Passed Mar. 29; Refrd. to Senate Apprns. Com. Mar. 31; Reptd. Apr. 11; H. R. 7877.

Making apprs. for Executive office and independent exec. bureaus, etc., for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. Reptd. Mar. 26; Passed Apr. 4; Reptd. to Senate Apprns. Com. Apr. 7; Reptd. Apr. 8; Passed Apr. 12; H. R. 8233.

Making apprs. for Depts. of State and Justice and for Judiciary, and for Depts. of Commerce and Labor, for fiscal year ending June, 30 1925 Reptd. Apr. 1, H. R. 8350.

Banking and Currency Committee

To extend sec. 303 of agric. credit act of 1923 to Alaska and Hawaii. Reref. from Territories Com. Mar. 29; H. R. 7407; Sutherland, Del., Alaska.

To provide capital rates of interest to promote ownership of homes. Intr. Mar. 19; H. R. 8049; Crosser, Ohio, D.

To amend sec. 25 (a) of Fed. reserve act. Intr. Mar. 31; H. R. 8336; McFadden, Pa., R.

To amend laws of Alaska, to permit corp's administering estates of deceased persons to be app'ted. executors thereof. Intr. Mar. 31; H. R. 8337; Sutherland, Del., Alaska.

To amend Fed. farm loan act, and agric. act of 1923. Intr. Apr. 9; H. R. 8551; Gries, Pa., R.

To amend Fed. loan act, and fixing highest rate of interest on loans under act at 4% per annum. Intr. Apr. 10; H. R. 8584; Lozier, Mo., D.

Census Committee

To increase members of House and No. of repres. therein from Texas. Intr. Mar. 19; H. R. 8051; Box, Tex., D.

Directing census to be taken of cotton now held at various places. Intr. Mar. 26; H. J. Res. 230; Byrnes, S. C., D.

For census of bales of cotton now held at various places. Intr. Mar. 28; Reptd. Mar. 29; H. J. Res. 231; Byrnes, S. C., D.

Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee

To establish standard of wghts, and measures for wheat, rye, and corn-mill products. Reptd. Mar. 14; H. R. 3241; Vestal, Ind., R.

District of Columbia Committee

To provide tax on motor vehicle fuels sold in D. C., etc. Reptd. in Senate with amdt. Mar. 15; Passed Mar. 24; Agreed to conference rept. Apr. 14; H. R. 655; Reed, W. Va., R.

To provide additional deputy coroners in D. C. Reptd. Apr. 5; H. R. 3220; Zihlman, Md., R.

District of Columbia Committee—*contd.*

To regulate practice of optometry in D. C. Reptd. Mar. 31; H. R. 3236; Zihlman, Md., R.

To amend insurance laws of D. C. Reptd. Mar. 24; H. R. 3689; Edmonds, Pa., R.

To amend "Act to fix salaries of teachers, etc.", approved June 20, 1906, as amended, etc. Reptd. Mar. 14; Passed Mar. 31; Refrd. to Senate Com. on D. C. Apr. 1; H. R. 7621; Keller, Minn., R.

To prevent manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in D. C. Intr. Mar. 14; H. R. 7924; Cramton, Mich., R.

To create commission to regulate rents in D. C. Intr. Mar. 15; Reptd. Apr. 7; Minority Rept. Apr. 12; H. R. 7962; Lampert, Wis., R.

To provide for compulsory school attendance and for school census in D. C. Intr. Mar. 17; H. R. 7994; Zihlman, Md., R.

To provide for development of park and playground system in Natl. Capital. Intr. Mar. 19; H. R. 8035; Luce, Mass., R.

To establish a board of public welfare for D. C. Intr. Apr. 5; H. R. 8464; Reed, W. Va., R.

To amend act for regulation of dentistry in D. C. Intr. Apr. 8; H. R. 8524; Reed, W. Va., R.

To provide for examination and registration of engineers in D. C. Apr. 9; H. R. 8549; Lampert, Wis., R.

To create Public Utilities Commission of D. C. Intr. Apr. 10; H. R. 8585; Reed, W. Va., R.

To amend sec. 2 of Act to regulate sale of viruses, etc., approved July 1, 1902. Intr. Apr. 11; H. R. 8618; Rathbone, Ill., R.

To provide a Commissioner of Public Utilities for D. C. Intr. Apr. 14; H. R. 8656; McLeod, Mich., R.

To provide for elimination of grade crossings of steam railroads in D. C. Apr. 14; H. R. 8661; Reed, W. Va., R.

Education Committee

To establish Natl. Conservatory of Music. Intr. Mar. 14; H. R. 7915; Weller, N. Y., D.

Election of

President, Vice President and Representatives, etc.

Providing for mtg. of electors of Pres. and Vice Pres. to issue and transmit certificates of their selection and of results, etc. Intr. Mar. 19; H. R. 8054; Sumner, Mass., D.

To prohibit campaign contributions by corporations. Intr. Apr. 11; H. R. 8616; Christopherson, S. D., R.

To amend U. S. Constitution to fix commencement of terms of President, Vice Pres. and Members of Congress. Reptd. Apr. 15; S. J. Res. 22; Norris, Nebr., R.

Flood Control Committee

For survey of sundry streams rel. to flood control. Intr. Mar. 19; Reptd. Mar. 20; H. R. 8070; Schall, Minn., R.

Foreign Affairs Committee

For study of equitable uses of water of Rio Grande in coop'n with Mex. Intr. Apr. 2; H. R. 8371; Garner, Tex. D.

To provide relief of women and children of Germany. Passed Mar. 24; Refrd. to Senate For. Rel. Com. Mar. 25; H. J. Res. 180; Fish, N. Y. R.

To authorize apprn. for participation of U. S. in two international conferences for control of narcotic traffic. Passed Apr. 7; Refrd. to Senate For. Rel. Com. Apr. 8; Res. 195; Porter, Pa. R.

To invite Interparliamentary Union to meet in Washington in 1925. Reptd. Apr. 8; H. J. Res. 204; Temple, Pa., R.

For payment of expenses of U. S. delegates to International Institute of Agric. at Rome. Intr. Mar. 15; H. J. Res. 216; Porter, Pa., R.

For payment of expenses of U. S. delegates to International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome. Intr. Mar. 17; H. J. Res. 218; Cole, Ia., R.

Authorizing President to call conference of govt. of world to adopt a convention on nationality of married women. Intr. Mar. 17; H. J. Res. 219; Cable, O., R.

Providing that U. S. pay her proportionate share of expenses incurred at any official conferences etc., held under auspices of League of Nations to which U. S. shall send a representative. Intr. Apr. 12; H. J. Res. 242; Cellar, N. Y., D.

For purpose of stabilizing money values and to reestablish normal trade among nations of world. Intr. Apr. 15; H. J. Res. 243; LaGuardia, N. Y., R.

For conference of govt. to consider economic adjustments and further limitation of armament. Intr. Apr. 3; H. Res. 247; Tincher, Kans., R.

Immigration and Naturalization Committee

To prescribe overtime rates for inspection of arriving passengers and crews. Reref'd. from Interst. and For. Com. Com. Mar. 31; H. R. 7694; Sabath, Ill., D.

To amend act relative to citizenship of married women of Sept. 22, 1922. Intr. Mar. 14; H. R. 7912; Dallinger, Mass., R.

To limit immigration of aliens, and to provide system of selection. Intr. Mar. 14; H. R. 7919; Kunz, Ill., D.

To limit immigration of aliens. Intr. Mar. 17; Reptd. with amends. Mar. 24; Passed Apr. 12; H. R. 7995; Johnson, Wash., R.

To amend act rel. to citizenship of married women. Intr. Mar. 20; H. R. 8080; Dallinger, Mass., R.

To amend an act rel. to citizenship of married women. Intr. Apr. 1; H. R. 8355; Newton, Minn., R.

To prohibit immigration for period of five years. Intr. Apr. 4; H. R. 8439; Parks, Ark., D.

To amend immigration act of May 19, 1921. Intr. Mar. 31; H. J. Res. 233; Dickstein, N. Y., D.

To extend Act to limit immigration of aliens of May 19, 1921, as amended, and to create an immigration commission. Intr. Apr. 4; H. J. Res. 236; Sabath, Ill., D.

Indian Affairs Committee

To authorize sale of lands allotted to Indians under Moses agreement of 1883. Reptd. Mar. 17; H. R. 2878; Snyder, N. Y., R.

To relieve of certain Indians in Mont. Ida, and Wash. Approved Mar. 13; H. R. 3444; Evans, Mont., D.

To authorize sale of farmland Indian allotment lands. Reptd. Mar. 17; Passed Senate Apr. 2; H. R. 4903; Snyder, N. Y., R.

To provide tuition of Indian children in public schools. Passed Apr. 7; H. R. 4835; Leavitt, Mont., R.

To permit leasing of unallotted Indian lands for oil and gas purposes. etc. Reptd. with amends. Mar. 27; H. R. 6298; Garber, Okla., R.

To authorize Secy. of Inter. to issue certificates of citizenship to Indians. Passed Mar. 18; Refrd. to Senate Ind. Afrs. Mar. 19; H. R. 6355; Snyder, N. Y., R.

To permit leasing of unallotted Indian lands for oil and gas purposes. Reptd. Mar. 27; H. R. 6400; Garber, Okla., R.

To authorize use of Indian lands in Idaho, for Minidoka irrigation project. Reptd. Apr. 3; H. R. 6864; Smith, Ida., R.

To provide for quarters, etc., for employees of Indian field services. Intr. Mar. 13; H. R. 7887; Snyder, N. Y., R.

To amend "An act making apprns for Bur. of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, etc., for 1915. Intr. Mar. 20; H. R. 8086; Wefald, Minn., Farmer-Labor.

To amend laws rel. to timber operations on Menominee Reservation, Wis. Intr. Apr. 1; H. R. 8356; Snyder, N. Y., R.

To extension of water charges in connection with Indian irrigation projects. Intr. Apr. 10; H. R. 8581; Leavitt, Mont., R.

Insular Affairs Committee

To amend organic act of Porto Rico, of Mar. 2, 1917; Reptd. Mar. 13; H. R. 6583; Davila, Resd. Comr., Porto Rico.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee

To amend maternity and infancy act to include Porto Rico. Reptd. Mar. 22; H. R. 6142; Davila, Resd. Comr., Porto Rico.

To prohibit shipment of articles contaminated with anthrax. Reptd. Mar. 26; H. R. 6425; Winslow, Mass., R.

To authorize temporary increase of Coast Guard for law enforcement. Passed Mar. 13; Refrd. in Senate to Comce. Com. Mar. 13; Reptd. Mar. 21; Passed Mar. 26; Retd. to House for correction, Apr. 12; H. R. 6815; Winslow, Mass., R.

To compensate retired employees of Panama Canal. Reptd. Mar. 22; H. R. 6816; Winslow, Mass., R.

To construct a vessel for Coast Guard. Passed Mar. 19; Refrd. to Senate Com. on Comce. Mar. 20; H. R. 6817; Winslow, Mass., R.

To authorize purchase of supplies for use on Panama Canal or in Canal Zone. Reptd. Mar. 25; H. R. 7015; Winslow, Mass., R.

To repeal act levying additional charges on street railways using Highway Bridge, D. C. Referred from Judy. Com. Mar. 25; H. R. 7356; Moore, Va., D.

To convey to Pa. certain tract of land under water in Delaware River, no longer needed for lighthouse purposes. Intr. Mar. 14; H. R. 7920; also H. R. 7960; Intr. Mar. 15; Winslow, Mass., R.

To require labeling of flour in Interst. and For. Commerce. Intr. Mar. 15; H. R. 7965; Burness, N. D., R.

To provide for regulating traffic in certain clinical thermometers. Intr. Mar. 17; H. R. 7997; Kindred, N. Y., D.

To repeal transportation act of 1920. Intr. Mar. 19; H. R. 8052; Hammer, N. C., D.

To amend par. (f) of sec. 19a of intern. commerce act, as amended. Intr. Mar. 20; H. R. 8081; Hoch, Kana., R.

To amend par. (5) of sec. 20 of interstate commerce act. Intr. Mar. 20; H. R. 8082; Hoch, Kana., R.

To amend subdiv. (h) and (i) of sec. 206 of transpn. act, 1920. Intr. Mar. 20; H. R. 8085; McLeod, Mich., R.

To authorize Secy. of Treas. to remove quarantine sta. at Ft. Morgan, Ala., to Sand Island, and to construct thereon a new quarantine sta. Intr. Mar. 20; H. R. 8090; McDuffie, Ala., D.

To declare Big Niangua River, in certain counties in Mo., non-navigable. Intr. Mar. 21; H. R. 8113; Rubey, Mo., D.

To provide for transportation of blind persons and their guide for one fare. Intr. Mar. 22; H. R. 8151; Schall, Minn., R.

To authorize I. C. C. to determine rate of toll on interstate highway bridges. Intr. Mar. 24; H. R. 8178; Rouse, Ky., D.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee—*contd.*

To create the Waterways Corp. to carry out secs. 201 and 500 of transpn. act. Intr. Mar. 25; H. R. 8209; Reptd. Mar. 26; Denison, Ill., R.

To prohibit surcharge for parlor or sleeping car accommodations. Intr. Mar. 26; H. R. 8232; Crisp, Ga., D.

To amend par. (3) sec. 16, of inters. commerce act. Intr. Mar. 28; H. R. 8285; Newton, Minn., R.

To authorize Coast and Geodetic Survey to make seismological investigations. Intr. Mar. 29; H. R. 8308; Lea, Calif., D.

To amend locomotive safety act of 1911 as amended. Intr. Mar. 29; H. R. 8306; Mead, N. Y., D.

To extend provisions of certain laws to Alaska. Intr. Mar. 31; H. R. 8331; Sutherland, Delegate, Alaska.

To regulate interstate and foreign commerce in anthracite coal. Intr. Mar. 31; H. R. 8335; Eagan, N. J., D.

To regulate shipment of firearms in interstate commerce. Intr. Apr. 7; H. R. 8491; Cooper, Ohio, R.

To regulate interstate shipment of firearms. Intr. Apr. 8; H. R. 8519; McLeod, Mich., R.

To improve U. S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Isl., N. Y. Intr. Apr. 8; H. R. 8520; Prall, N. Y., D.

To amend locomotive safety act of Feb. 17, 1911, as amended. Intr. Apr. 10; Reptd. Apr. 11; H. R. 8578; Cooper, Ohio, R.

To modify certain contracts rel. to sale of boats, barges, tugs, etc., for operation upon N. Y. State Barge Canal. Intr. Mar. 22; H. J. Res. 227; Corning, N. Y., D.

Invalid Pensions Committee

To increase pensions of persons who served in Army, Navy or Marine Corps, and Army nurses. Intr. Mar. 15; Reptd. Mar. 17; H. R. 7963; Fuller III, R.

Irrigation and Reclamation Committee

To defer payments of reclamation charges. Intr. Mar. 26; H. R. 8228; Cramton, Mich., R.

Similar measure: Intr. Apr. 3; H. R. 8415; Cramton, Mich., R.

Judiciary Committee

To amend sec. 101 of Judicial Code as amended, rel. to terms of U. S. distr. courts. Okla. Reptd. Apr. 10; H. R. 64; Howard, Okla., D.

To amend Act estab. eastern judicial distr. of Okla. Reptd. with amdm. Mar. 28; Passed Apr. 7; Reftd. to Senate Judcy. Com. Apr. 8; H. R. 162; Swank, Okla., D.

To amend act to codify laws rel. to judiciary, as amended. Reptd. Apr. 10; H. R. 167; Timberlake, Colo., R.

To hold U. S. distr. and circuit courts at Poteau, Okla. Reptd. Mar. 27; Passed Apr. 7; Reftd. to Senate Judcy. Com. Apr. 8; H. R. 644; Carter, Okla., D.

To amend sec. 101 of Jud. Code, rel. to distr. courts in Okla. Reptd. Mar. 26; Passed Apr. 7; Reftd. to Senate Judcy. Com. Apr. 8; H. R. 714; McKeown, Okla., D.

To amend practice and procedure in Federal courts, etc. Reptd. Mar. 25; H. R. 3260; McKeown, Okla., D.

To amend Act to punish unlawful breaking of seals of railroad cars, etc., of Feb. 13, 1913. Reptd. Mar. 27; H. R. 4168; Dyer, Mo., R.

To amend sec. 71 of Jud. Code, providing two distr. in Ark., etc. Reptd. in Senate Mar. 24; Passed Apr. 2; H. R. 4439; Parks, Ark., D.

To amend sec. 115 of act to codify laws rel. to judy. term of court at Casper, Wyo. Reptd. Mar. 27; Passed Apr. 7; Reftd. to Senate Judcy. Com. Apr. 8; H. R. 4445; Winter, Wyo., R.

To establish probation system in U. S. courts, except in D. C. Reptd. Apr. 1; H. R. 5195; Graham, Pa., R.

To transfer to Dept. of Justice, Mo. portion of Ft. Leavenworth Milty. Res. etc. Reftd. from Milty. Affrs. Com. Mar. 26; H. R. 6207; Anthony, Kans., R.

To amend law providing for special taxes on business and trades in Alaska. Reptd. Apr. 1; H. R. 6584; Michener, Mich., R.

Providing for holding of U. S. distr. and circuit courts at Durant, Okla. Reptd. Apr. 10; H. R. 6646; Carter, Okla., D.

To amend China trade act, 1921. Reptd. Mar. 18; H. R. 7190; Dyer, Mo., R.

To amend sec. 1025 of Rev. Stat. rel. to indictments in U. S. Courts. Reptd. Mar. 24; H. R. 7270; Graham, Pa., R.

To amend sec. 284 of Jud. Code, rel. to attendance of grand juries at distr. courts. Reptd. Mar. 25; H. R. 7271; Graham, Pa., R.

To prohibit removal of employers' liability cases from state courts to U. S. Courts. Intr. Mar. 13; H. R. 7889; Sandlin, La., D.

To protect U. S. commerce and to punish piracy. Intr. Mar. 14; H. R. 7925; Ayres, Kans., D.

Rel. to salary of court reporters of U. S. Distr. Court for Distr. of Hawaii. Intr. Mar. 15; H. R. 7964; Jarrett, Del., Hawaii.

To amend act rel. to apptn. and salaries of judges, and sessions of Court of Claims. Intr. Mar. 15; H. R. 7966; Foster, Ohio, R.

To authorize court of appeals for ninth circuit to sit in Alaska. Intr. Mar. 18; H. R. 8023; Sutherland, Delegate, Alaska.

To detach Reagan County from El Paso div. of western judicial distr. of Texas, and attach it to San Angelo div. of northern judicial distr.

Intr. Mar. 19; Reptd. Mar. 29; Passed Apr. 7; Reftd. to Senate Judy. Com. Apr. 8; H. R. 8050; Hudspeth, Tex., D.

To amend sec. 100 of "Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws rel. to judy." of Mar. 3, 1911. Intr. Mar. 19; H. R. 8053; Davey, Ohio, D.

To amend natl. prohib. act. Intr. Mar. 21; H. R. 8112; Hill, Md., R.

To amend "Act rel. to liability of common carriers by railroad to their employees in certain cases." Intr. Mar. 24; H. R. 8179; Box, Tex., D.

To amend Jud. Code and to "further define jur'n of cir. courts of appeals and of Sup. Court, etc. Intr. Mar. 25; H. R. 8206; Graham, Pa., R.

To fix salaries of officers and employees of Court of Appeals of D. C. Supreme Court of D. C., U. S. Court of Claims and U. S. Court of Customs Appeals. Intr. Mar. 25; H. R. 8210; Graham, Pa., R.

To repeal certain provisions of Navy Appra. act for 1920. Intr. Apr. 2; H. R. 8368; Graham, Pa., R.

To extend period in which relief may be granted accountable officers of War and Navy Dpts. Intr. Apr. 2; H. R. 8369; Reptd. Apr. 3; Graham, Pa., R.

To create a bureau of criminal identification, etc. Intr. Apr. 3; H. R. 8409; LaGuardia, N. Y., R.

To revive right of action under act of Mar. 12, 1863, rel. to claims from owners of abandoned or captured property. Intr. Apr. 7; H. R. 8492; Lazaro, La., D.

Rel. to examination of witnesses in suits in equity in U. S. courts. Intr. Apr. 9; Reptd. Apr. 10; H. R. 8546; Graham, Pa., R.

To ascertain persons responsible for Mountain Meadow massacre. Intr. Apr. 10; H. R. 8579; Tillman, Ark., D.

To create a national police bureau. Intr. Apr. 10; H. R. 8580; Kindred, N. Y., D.

To amend sec. 71 of Judicial Code, as amended rel. to judicial districts in Ark. Intr. Apr. 11; H. R. 8613; Reed, Ark., D.

To amend sec. 98 of Judicial Code, to hold U. S. district court at Shelby, N. C. Intr. Apr. 14; H. R. 8657; Graham, Pa., R.

To prevent abuse of judicial process in cases involving or growing out of labor disputes. Intr. Apr. 14; H. R. 8663; Wefald, Minn., Farmer-Labor.

To amend sec. 34 of act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout U. S. Intr. Apr. 14; H. R. 8664; Thompson, Ohio, R.

To provide for holding of U. S. district court at Okmulgee, Okla. Intr. Apr. 15; H. R. 8683; Hastings, Okla., D.

To amend U. S. Constitution to regulate child labor. Reptd. Majority rept. Mar. 28; Minority rept. Mar. 29; H. J. Res. 184; Foster, Ohio, R.

To investigate cases of milty. prisoners still confined in U. S. prisons. Intr. Mar. 17; H. J. Res. 217; Sabath, Ill., D.

To amend Constitution to regulate child labor. Intr. Mar. 19; H. J. Res. 223; Griffin, N. Y., D.

Establishing boundaries betw. Conn. and N. Y. Intr. Apr. 9; H. J. Res. 240; Merritt, Conn., R.

To investigate expenditures of U. S. rel. to its departments, bureaus, etc. Intr. Apr. 15; H. J. Res. 244; Howard, Okla., D.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee

Rel. to moneys from sale of fur seal, etc., property of U. S. from Pribilof Islands. Reftd. from Ways and Means Com. Mar. 25; H. R. 754; Sutherland, Del., Alaska.

To amend "Act to prevent extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," etc. Reftd. from Ways and Means Com. Mar. 25; H. R. 4104; Cooper, Wis., R.

To amend merchant marine act to provide \$25,000,000 construction fund for installation of marine engines. Passed Apr. 2; Reftd. Senate Fince. Com. Apr. 3; H. R. 6202; Greene, Mass., R.

To regulate transportation and importation of labor where labor disturbance is in progress. Reptd. Apr. 12; H. R. 7698; Wolff, Mo., D.

To amend act of Sept. 14, 1890, in regard to collisions at sea. Intr. Mar. 14; H. R. 7916; Edmonds, Pa., R.

To amend pilot rules for certain inland waters of Atl. and Pac. coasts and Gulf of Mex. Intr. Mar. 14; H. R. 7917; Edmonds, Pa., R.

To amend sec. 28 of merchant marine act of 1920, rel. to preferential rates. Intr. Mar. 20; H. R. 8091; Newton, Minn., R.

For protection of fisheries of Alaska. Intr. Mar. 22; Reptd. Mar. 24; Passed Apr. 9; Reftd. to Senate Comce. Com. Apr. 10; H. R. 8143; White, Me., R.

To reaffirm use of ether for radio to be inalienable possession of Nation, etc. Intr. Mar. 31; H. R. 8334; Rayburn, Tex., D.

For preserving life at sea, etc. Intr. Apr. 10; H. R. 8583; Moore, Va., D.

Similar measure: Intr. Apr. 15; H. R. 8680; Greene, Mass., R.

To amend sec. 28 of merchant marine act of 1920, rel. to preferential rates. Intr. Apr. 12; H. R. 8638; Newton, Minn., R.

To direct U. S. Shipping Comrs. to distribute certain accrued interest on seamen's unclaimed wages to charitable institutions. Intr. Apr. 2; H. J. Res. 235; Bacon, N. Y., R.

Military Affairs Committee

To amend natl. defense act of June 13, 1916, rel. to retirement. Reptd. Apr. 11; H. R. 5084; Kahn, Calif., R.

To equalize pay of retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps,

Military Affairs Committee—contd.

Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service. Reptd. Apr. 12; H. R. 5097; Hull, Ia., R.
To authorize Chic., Mil., & St. Paul to construct railroad across Fort Snelling Milty. Res., Minn. Reptd. Mar. 17; H. R. 5274; Keller, Minn., R.

To provide further for natl. defense, etc. Intr. Mar. 21; H. R. 8111; McSwain, S. C., D.

To provide longevity pay for officers and enlisted men, other than Reg. Army, serving under orders of War Dept. Intr. Mar. 28; H. R. 8283; Shreve, Pa., R.

To restore Old Fort Vancouver Stockade. Intr. Mar. 28; H. R. 8284; Johnson, Wash., R.

To authorize temporary exec. disposition of services of officers subject to exec. control. Intr. Apr. 1, H. R. 8354; Kahn, Calif., R.

To establish Peel Milty. Nat'l Park at Pea Ridge battle field in Ark. Intr. Apr. 7; H. R. 8487; Tillman, Ark., D.

To amend "Act to readjust pay and allowance of the comm'd personnel of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service" of June 10, 1922. Intr. Apr. 8; H. R. 8318; Wright, Ga., D.

To establish Nat'l. Milty. Park at battle field of Yorktown. Intr. Apr. 8; H. R. 8521; Newton, Minn., N. Y., D.

To retire enlisted men in U. S. Army as herein provided. Intr. Apr. 9; H. R. 8547; Also H. R. 8548; Fish, N. Y., R.

To provide for mnfr. of war materials in Government plants. Intr. Apr. 12; H. R. 8636; Graham, Pa., R.

To recognize military war services of adjt. genls. and U. S. property and disbursing officers as Fedl. milty. war duty during World War period. Intr. Apr. 15; H. R. 8689; Rathbone, Ill., R.

To authorize Secy. of War to loan tents, etc., to U. S. V. for use at annual reunion in June, 1924. Reptd. Mar. 25; Passed Apr. 7; Refrd. to Senate Judy. Com. Apr. 8; H. J. Res. 163; Fisher, Tenn., D.

To amend public res. 70, authorizing Secy. of War to loan tents for use at encampments held by certain organizations. Intr. Mar. 26; H. J. Res. 228; Gardner, Tex., D.

To authorize Secy. of War to loan certain tents, cots, etc., to Alamo Council of Boy Scouts or Amer. annual camp. Intr. Mar. 26; H. J. Res. 229; Gardner, Tex., D.

That permanent markers upon milty. graves in Europe shall resemble existing wooden markers. Intr. Mar. 13; H. Con. Res. 16; Andrew, Mass., R.

Mines and Mining Committee

To suspend requirements of annual assessment work on certain mining claims for 3 yrs. Reptd. Mar. 18; H. J. Res. 142; Brummett, Pa., R.

Naval Affairs Committee

To authorize pay to certain supply officers of reg. Navy and Naval Reserve Forces, for services performed prior to approval of their bonds. Intr. Mar. 27; H. R. 8263; Burness, N. D., R.

To alter certain naval vessel and construct add'l vessels. Intr. Apr. 1; H. R. 8353; also H. R. 8687; Intr. Apr. 13; Butler, Pa., R.

Patents Committee

To amend patent and trademark laws. Reptd. Apr. 8; H. R. 21; Lampert, Wis., R.

To amend "Act to amend and consolidate acts respecting copyright of Mar. 4, 1909." Intr. Mar. 24; H. R. 8177; Dallinger, Mass., R.

Similar measure: Intr. Apr. 15; H. R. 8685; Ayres, Kans., R.

To select certain Patent Office models for retention, and to dispose of said models. Intr. Apr. 9; H. R. 8550; Lampert, Wis., R.

To protect trademarks used in commerce. Intr. Apr. 12; H. R. 8637; Lampert, Wis., R.

Post Office and Post Roads Committee

For apptmt. of suptd. and assts. of delivery in 1st class post offices. Reptd. Mar. 15; H. R. 579; Vare, Pa., R.

To authorize payment for certain expenditures rel. to air mail service. Reptd. Apr. 8; H. R. 3261; Leatherwood, Utah, R.

To provide quarterly money-order accounts by distr. postmasters of 3d and 4th class P. O. Passed Mar. 18; Refrd. to Senate P. O. and P. Rds. Com. Mar. 19; H. R. 4441; Sproul, Ill., R.

To extend insurance and collection delivery service to third-class mail. Reptd. Senate Apr. 9; H. R. 4442; Sproul, Ill., R.

To establish rural routes 36 to 75 miles in length. Passed Mar. 18; Refrd. to Senate P. O. and P. Rds. Com. Mar. 19; H. R. 4448; Gries, Pa., R.

To authorize Postmaster Genl. to contract for mail messenger service. Passed Mar. 18; Refrd. to Senate P. O. and P. Rds. Com. Mar. 19; H. R. 6482; Gries, Pa., R.

To amend "Act to reclassify postmasters and employees of Postal Service," of June 5, 1920. Intr. Mar. 24; H. R. 8182; Dallinger, Mass., R.

To provide parcel fee for parcel-post mail matter in excess of 4 ounces. Intr. Mar. 25; H. R. 8203; Kelly, Pa., R.

To consolidate third and fourth class mail, and prescribe rates therefor. Intr. Apr. 4; H. R. 8437; Kelly, Pa., R.

For free transmission through mails of certain publications of the blind. Intr. Apr. 10; H. R. 8586; Gries, Pa., R.

Printing Committee

To regulate and fix rates of wages for employees of Govt. Prtg. Office. Intr. Mar. 17; Reptd. with amdm. Mar. 31; H. R. 7996; Kies, Pa., R.

To amend act of Aug. 2, 1919, to increase pay of certain employees of Govt. Prtg. Office. Intr. Mar. 25; H. R. 8208; Cole, Ohio, R.

Public Buildings and Grounds Committee

To sell U. S. marine hospital resn. at Detroit, Mich., and to acquire site and to erect modern hosp. for Pub. Health Service. Intr. Apr. 10; H. R. 8588; McLeod, Mich., R.

To increase cost of, and to authorize extension of certain public bldgs. etc. Intr. Apr. 15; H. R. 8690; Fairfield, Ind., R.

Public Lands Committee

To add certain lands to Plumas and to Lassen Natl. Forests, Calif. Reptd. Apr. 10; H. R. 656; Raker, Calif., D.

To transfer certain U. S. lands from Rocky Mt. Natl. Park to Colorado Natl. Forest. Reptd. Mar. 19; Passed Apr. 7; H. R. 2713; Refrd. to Senate Pub. Lds. and Svys. Com. Apr. 8; Timberlake, Colo., R.

To amend act of 1909 authorizing sale of lands at Cordova Bay, Alaska. Reptd. Mar. 22; H. R. 2811; Williamson, S. D., R.

For improvement of roads, trails, etc., in Natl. parks under juris. of Dept. of Inter. Passed Mar. 18; Refrd. to Senate Publ. Lds. and Svys. Com. Mar. 19; Reptd. Apr. 1; Passed Apr. 3; H. R. 3682; Sinnott, Ore., R.

To extend time for pymts. due under certain homestead entries in Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. Passed Apr. 7; Refrd. to Senate Pub. Lds. and Surveys. Com. Apr. 8; Reptd. Apr. 11; H. R. 4494; Sinclair, N. D., R.

To modify act to establish Natl. park in Hawaii. Reptd. Apr. 3; Passed Apr. 7; Refrd. to Senate Terr. and Ins. Affairs. Com. Apr. 8; H. R. 4985; Newton, Mo., R.

To authorize an exchange of lands with State of Wash. Reptd. Apr. 10; H. R. 5318; Johnson, Wash., R.

To acquire unreserved public lands in Moses Res., Wash., under acts of 1912 and 1877. Reptd. with amdmnts. Apr. 4; H. R. 7109; Hill, Wash., D.

To add certain lands to Gunnison and Cochetopa Natl. Forests, Colo. Intr. Mar. 18; H. R. 8024; Taylor, Colo., D.

To establish Nicolet Nat'l Park in Wis. Intr. Mar. 20; H. R. 8093; Schneider, Wis., R.

To extend provisions of homestead law to allow certain credit, in lieu of permanent improvements for period of enlistment to ex-service men and nurses. Intr. Mar. 25; H. R. 8207; Morrow, N. M., D.

To establish Peel Natl. Park in Benton County, Ark. Intr. Mar. 27; H. R. 8265; Tillman, Ark., D.

To restore homestead rights in certain cases. Intr. Mar. 31; H. R. 8333; Sinclair, N. D., R.

To add certain lands to Santiam Natl. Forest. Intr. Apr. 2; Reptd. Apr. 8; H. R. 8366; Sinnott, Ore., R.

Granting to certain claimants preference right to purchase unappropriated public lands. Intr. Apr. 8; H. R. 8522; Peavey, Wis., R.

Directing Secy. of Inter. to withhold approval of adjustment of No. Pac. land grants. Intr. Apr. 7; H. J. Res. 237; Reptd. Apr. 15; Sinnott, Ore., R.

Reform in the Civil Service Committee

To amend "Classification act of 1923" to transfer duties of Personnel Classif. Board to Civil Service Comm. Reptd. Mar. 18; H. R. 6896; Lehlbach, N. J., R.

To amend "Classification act of 1922." Reptd. Mar. 20; H. R. 8089; Hudson, Mich., R.

To amend Act for retirement of employees in classified civil serv. Intr. Mar. 25; H. R. 8202; Reptd. with amdmnts. Mar. 28; Lehlbach, N. J., R.

To reclassify salaries of custodian employees of custodial service, nonprof. positions, etc. Intr. Apr. 1, H. R. 8352; Shreve, Pa., R.

Rivers and Harbors Committee

To improve and complete prescribed sections of Ohio, Miss., and Mo. Rivers. Intr. Mar. 21; H. R. 8109; Newton, Mo. R.

Roads Committee

To amend sec. 11 of Fed. highway act of 1921. Rerefld. from P. O. and P. Rds. to Roads Com. Mar. 18; H. R. 63; Howard, Okla., D.

To amend Fed. highway act. Intr. Apr. 2; H. R. 8373; Brand, Ga., D.

To designate route of Old Oregon Trail. Intr. Mar. 31; H. J. Res. 232; Smith, Ida., R.

Rules Committee

For apptmt. of special com. to inquire into operations of U. S. Army Air Service, Naval Bur. of Aeronautics, U. S. mail air service. Agreed to Mar. 24; H. Res. 192; Snell, N. Y., R.

Rules Committee—continued

To investigate office of Fed. prohibition commissioner. Intr. Mar. 21; H. Res. 230; Kindred, N. Y., D.

To investigate distribution, retirement, cancellation, etc. of Govt. bonds, etc. Reptd. Mar. 21; Adopted Mar. 31; H. Res. 231; Snell, N. Y., R.

To investigate administration and conditions of Natl. Milt'y. Home. Intr. Apr. 1, H. Res. 244; Fitzgerald, Ohio, R.

To investigate administration of Indian affairs in Okla. Intr. Apr. 5; H. Res. 249; Carter, Okla., D.

To amend par. 2 of House Rule XXI. Intr. Apr. 12; H. Res. 257; Tilson, Conn., R.

Special Committee on Salaries

To fix compensation of officers and employees of legis. branch of Govt. Intr. Mar. 27; Reptd. Apr. 3; Motion to suspend rules, etc. failed Apr. 7; H. R. 8262; Madden, Ill., R.

Territories Committee

To amend sec. 4 of Act to create a legislative assembly in Alaska. Intr. Mar. 21; H. R. 8114; Curry, Calif., R.

Ways and Means Committee

To authorize settlement of Finland's Debt to U. S. Approved Mar. 12; H. R. 5557; Burton, Ohio, R.

To reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue. Reptd. by Fince. Com. Apr. 10; H. R. 6715; Green, Ia., R.

To amend revenue act of 1921, rel. to credits and refunds. Approved Mar. 13; H. R. 6901; Fairchild, N. Y., R.

To diminish no. of appraisers at port of Baltimore. Intr. Mar. 14; H. R. 7918; Hill, Md., R.

To provide adjusted compensation for World War veterans. Intr. Mar. 15; Reptd. Mar. 17; Passed Mar. 18; Refrd. to Senate. Fince. Com. Mar. 19; Reptd. Apr. 15; H. R. 7959; Green, Ia., R.

To levy excise or surtax upon holding lands out of use. Intr. Mar. 19; H. R. 8048; Griffin, N. Y., D.

To raise revenue to pay adjusted compensation to ex-service men and women by levying and excise or surtax upon holding lands out of use. Intr. Apr. 2; H. R. 8370; Griffin, N. Y., D.

To amend tariff act of 1922 by placing ammonium sulphate on free list. Intr. Apr. 5; H. R. 8463; Crisp, Ga., D.

To amend the Tariff Act. Intr. Apr. 10; H. R. 8589; Wurzbach, Tex., R.

To amend war risk insurance act. Intr. Apr. 12; H. R. 8639; Carter, Okla., D.

To amend sched. 3, par. 339, of Tariff Act, rel. to articles mnftd. from metals. Intr. Apr. 12; H. R. 8635; Howard, Nebr., D.

To amend sec. 501 of chap. 356 of Tariff act, rel. to duty on sugar. Intr. Apr. 14; H. R. 8659; O'Sullivan, Conn., D.

To facilitate pymt. of personal income taxes, etc. Intr. Mar. 15; H. J. Res. 215; Ackerman, N. J., R.

World War Veterans' Legislation Committee

To amend war risk insurance act. Intr. Mar. 20; H. R. 8094; McLeod, Mich., R.

To amend war risk insurance act as amended, providing compensation for enlisted men suffering from effects of venereal disease. Intr. Mar. 22; H. R. 8144; Brand, Ga., D.

Similar measure: Intr. Mar. 24; H. R. 8183; Brand, Ga., D.

To amend Act to estab. Vet. Bur. and War risk insurance act and Voc. rehabil. act. Intr. Mar. 25; H. R. 8201; Snyder, N. Y., R.

To amend act of Aug. 9, 1923, estab. U. S. Vet. Bur., and to estab. State offices in D. C., and each of the States. Intr. Mar. 26; H. R. 8227; Watkins, Ore., D.

To amend war risk insurance act, rel. to pymt. of premiums. Intr. Apr. 1; H. R. 8351; Connery, Mass., D.

For apprn. to enable Dir. of U. S. Vet. Bur. to provide additional hospital facilities. Intr. Apr. 5; H. R. 8465; Langley, Ky., R.

To amend war risk insurance act to provide compensation and voc. training for Army field clerks who served overseas during World War. Intr. Apr. 10; H. R. 8582; Quayle, N. Y., D.

Recommendations of Wood-Forbes Report

Continued from page 238

Recommendations

the Government of the Philippine Islands, withdrawing their army and navy, and leaving the islands a prey to any powerful nation coveting their rich soil and potential commercial advantages.

In conclusion we are convinced that it would be a betrayal of the Philippine people, a misfortune to the American people, a distinct step backward in the path of progress, and a discreditable neglect of our national duty were we to withdraw from the islands and terminate our relationship there without giving the Filipinos the best chance possible to have an orderly and permanently stable government.

1. We recommend that the present general status of the Philippine Islands continue until the people have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands.

2. We recommend that the responsible representative of the United States, the Governor General, have authority commensurate with the responsibilities of his position. In case of failure to secure the necessary corrective action by the Philippine Legislature, we recommend that Congress declare null and void legislation which has been enacted diminishing, limiting, or dividing the authority granted the Governor General under Act No. 240 of the Sixty-fourth Congress, known as the Jones bill.

3. We recommend that in case of a deadlock between the Governor General and the Philippine Senate in the confirmation of appointments that the President of the United States be authorized to make and render the final decision.

4. We recommend that under no circumstances should the American Government permit to be established in the Philippine Islands a situation which would leave the United States in a position of responsibility without authority.

Commissioner Gabaldon's Reply

Continued from page 238

3. This is simply another step in the dispossessing of the people of the Philippine Islands of that measure of self-government which they now enjoy. It is a part of the general plan outline in the report of turning the wheels of Philippine government in a direction opposite from progress.

4. On the other hand, is the principle that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" to be entirely ignored by the American Governor General in the Philippines?

It is not the fault of the Filipinos that the American flag flies over our land, for they resisted American sovereignty for more than two years, until finally forced to yield to superior arms.

The Filipino people have repeatedly asked to be allowed to assume full responsibility as well as full authority.

Under recommendation No. 4 the United States could justify "taxation without representation," but not with honor to itself or without reducing the immortal Declaration of Independence to a mere scrap of paper. And I know that this great Nation is not ready to do that.

I protest against the Wood-Forbes report because it is inaccurate, unfair, misleading, unrighteous, uninformed, and unenlightened.

I protest against the conclusion it sometimes expresses and sometimes insinuates that the people of the Philippine Islands are not fitted for self-government. Five years ago the government of the Philippine Islands passed into the hands of the people thereof. For these five years they have administered it. Their officers, chosen in accordance with their will, have directed and controlled all public affairs. I submit that facts, records, statistics, and observation will establish to any impartial tribunal that the government so conducted in the Philippine Islands compares favorably with the government of any other democracy anywhere in this world for the same period.

Congress Day by Day—Continued from page 225

Friday, April 11

SENATE:

The Secretary of State reported to the Senate a note from the Japanese ambassador setting forth the Japanese Government's understanding of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" and the Government's practice with respect to emigration of Japanese. The note contained a protest against proposals pending in Congress to apply further restrictions to Japanese immigration. Mr. Shortridge, *Miss., R.*, sharply criticized the communication.

Resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 8233) making appropriations for the Executive Office and independent offices for 1925. The debate centered on the amendment relative to placing restrictions on pay of members of the Tariff Commission under certain conditions.

A message from President Coolidge was transmitted to the Senate (S. Doc. 87) protesting the action of the Senate in connection with the resolution (S. Res. 168, *Committee, Mich., R.*) to investigate the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The message was accompanied by a letter of protest from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President.

Mr. Robinson, *Ark., D.*, minority leader, spoke on the President's message and on the resolution introduced by Mr. Watson, *Ind., R.*, on the previous day to disbar the Special Senate Committee appointed under S. Res. 168, from further consideration of the investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Walsh, *Mont., D.*, and Mr. Jones, *N. M., D.*, also spoke on the President's message. A resolution (S. Res. 211) was introduced by Mr. Jones authorizing the employment of counsel and such other assistance as is necessary to aid in the investigation authorized under the resolution (S. Res. 168).

HOUSE:

Continued debate on the immigration restriction bill (H. R. 3395). An evening session was devoted to further consideration of the measure.

Saturday, April 12

SENATE:

Resumed consideration of and passed the bill (H. R. 8233) making appropriations for the Executive Office and independent offices for 1925. By a vote of 45 to 39 the Senate rejected the House provision that no part of the funds appropriated for the Tariff Commission could be used to pay salaries of any members of the Commission who sit in cases in which they have a pecuniary interest.

Mr. Watson, *Ind., R.*, spoke on the investigation of the Internal Revenue Bureau, replying to the Democratic attack made on the previous day in connection with the President's message. Mr. Reed, *Mo., D.*, Mr. McKellar, *Tenn., D.*, and Mr. Walsh, *Mont., D.*, replied.

HOUSE:

The immigration restriction bill (H. R. 3395) was passed by a vote of 323 to 71. The quota basis was fixed at 2 per cent of the census enumeration of 1890. Examination of immigrants overseas was also included. The measure as passed would practically exclude Japanese immigration.

Monday, April 14

SENATE:

Mr. Edge, *N. J., R.*, spoke in support of the President's message relating to the investigation of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Mr. Bienville, *Ala., D.*, replied.

Resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 3395) making appropriations for the Executive Office and independent offices for 1925. By a vote of 76 to 2 rejected the House amendment which would have limited the right of the Tariff Commission to place restrictions on the pay of members of the Tariff Commission under certain conditions. Mr. Shortridge, *Miss., R.*, moved to sustain the amendment.

HOUSE:

Mr. Boise, *Idaho, R.*, urged hasty legislation.

The conference report on the District of Columbia bill (H. R. 655) was adopted by a vote of 216 to 196. The bill now goes to the President for his approval.

Began consideration of the bill (H. R. 3395) making appropriations for the Executive Office and independent offices for 1925. A committee was appointed to regulate rents in the District of Columbia. A filibuster conducted by Mr. Blanton, *Tenn., D.*, was broken. Mr. Hill, *Ind., R.*, Mr. Underwood, *Kans., R.*, supported Mr. Blanton.

Tuesday, April 15

SENATE:

Resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 3395) making appropriations for the Executive Office and independent offices for 1925. Mr. Welsh, *Mass., D.*, urged the Senate to accept the House quota basis, declaring that the proposed discrimination against the Indians, Chinese, and Japanese was discriminatory.

Mr. Glass, *Mo., D.*, spoke at length in opposition to the immigration bill. Mr. Reed, *Mo., D.*, supported him.

Mr. Bienville, *Ala., D.*, charged that the bill was discriminatory in its operation.

Mr. Reed, *Mo., D.*, in charge of the bill, moved to sustain the amendment to that measure providing for the payment of a bonus to the veterans of the Spanish-American War. The amendment was agreed to.

The nomination of Samuel Knight, *Conn., R.*, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office and to the State Department for the Government in the recovery of the Panama Canal was rejected by the Senate.

The reappointment of Cuno H. Bassett, *Conn., R.*, as Commissioner of the District of Columbia was rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Barkley, *Ky., D.*, spoke at length in opposition to the bill to abolish the present Railroad Labor Board and to establish a commission of adjustment of railroad disputes.

Debated proposed Senate resolution authorizing the House to appropriate \$10,000,000 for the relief of the victims of the earthquake in Mexico.

Began consideration of the bill (H. R. 3395) making appropriations for the Executive Office and independent offices for 1925. The House amendment was rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Stevens, *Conn., D.*, renewed his proposal for the reorganization of the Navy Department.

Mr. Kvale, *Miss., Independent*, spoke.

Notes on the Constitution

The series of twelve articles on the Constitution by Wm. Tyler Page was completed in the March issue. The series will be continued in the discussion of the amendments to the Constitution in the May number of the CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST.

Editor's Note: In the March number announcement was made that the provisions of the new soldier bonus bill, as passed by the Senate, and the bill to regulate rents in the District of Columbia, as passed by the House, would be printed in this number. Both of these measures are under consideration of the Senate, and their provisions as finally agreed to by both Houses will be presented in a later number.

IN THE MAY NUMBER

The Congressional Digest

An Analysis of the Agricultural Situation

What the Federal Government Is Doing to Aid the Farmer

Agricultural Relief Proposals in the 68th Congress

Provisions of the Pending McNary-Haugen Agricultural Export Bill

To increase the present prices of agricultural commodities to the general level of the present prices of other commodities; and to create the U. S. Agricultural Export Corporation with a capital stock of \$200,000,000 to be subscribed by the United States.

Discussed Pro and Con.

All Regular Features

The Congressional Digest

Published the Fourth Saturday of Every Month

Munsey Building
\$5.00 a Year

Washington, D. C.
50c a Copy